DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 472 030 PS 030 888

AUTHOR	Zehnder-Merrell, Jane
TITLE	Kids Count in Michigan Data Book, 2002: County Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being.
INSTITUTION	Kids Count in Michigan, Lansing.; Michigan League for Human Services, Lansing.
SPONS AGENCY	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD.; Kellogg Foundation, Battle Creek, MI.
PUB DATE	2002-00-00
NOTE	216p.; Pranab Rajbhandari and Jim Lunday secured and compiled the data. For the 2001 Data Book, see ED 458 978. Also funded by the Skillman Foundation, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan Foundation, as well as United Ways.
AVAILABLE FROM	Kids Count in Michigan, Michigan League for Human Services, 1115 South Pennsylvania Ave., Suite 202, Lansing, MI 48912-1658 ($15, plus $3 shipping and handling). Tel: 800-837-5436 (Toll Free); Web site: http://www.milhs.org.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC09 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Academic Achievement; *Adolescents; Asthma; At Risk Persons; Birth Weight; Child Abuse; Child Care; Child Health; Child Neglect; Child Safety; Child Support; Child Welfare; *Children; Congenital Impairments; Costs; *Counties; Demography; Disabilities; Dropout Rate; Early Adolescents; Early Parenthood; Economically Disadvantaged; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Structure; Health Insurance; Infant Mortality; Lead Poisoning; Lunch Programs; Mortality Rate; Outcomes of Education; Poverty; Prenatal Care; Preschool Education; Racial Differences; Reading Skills; Safety; *Social Indicators; Special Education; State Norms; State Surveys; Statistical Data; Tables (Data); Trend Analysis; Violence; *Well Being; Youth Problems
IDENTIFIERS	Arrests; Child Mortality; *Indicators; *Michigan; Out of Home Care; Vaccination

ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book for 2002 examines statewide and county level trends in the well-being of Michigan's children. The statistical portrait is based on the following: (1) demographics; (2) juvenile arrests; (3) teen births; (4) children of two working parents; (5) child care costs; (6) child care capacity; (7) children in subsidized child care; (8) children in families receiving FIP (Family Independence Program) cash assistance; (9) food stamps enrollment; (10) merit scholars; (11) child support; (12) health insurance; (13) lead poisoning/asthma; (14) birth defects; (15) special education; (16) children receiving SSI; (17) children in poverty; (18) children receiving free/reduced lunches; (19) less than adequate prenatal care; (20) low birthweight; (21) infant mortality; (22) child deaths; (23) families investigated for abuse; (24) victims of abuse/neglect; (25) children in out-of-home care; (26) teen deaths; (27) high school dropouts; and (28) academic performance in the sciences. Introductory comments note the data book's focus on adolescents. Section one describes what is new and different

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in this year's data book. Sections two through five present current data in the areas of economic security, child health, child safety, and adolescence. Sections six and seven focus on state profiles. The remainder of the data book contains data on Michigan's 83 counties. The data book concludes with data notes and source information. (SD)

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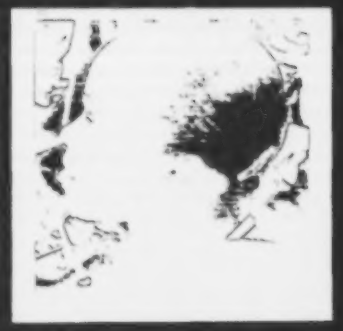

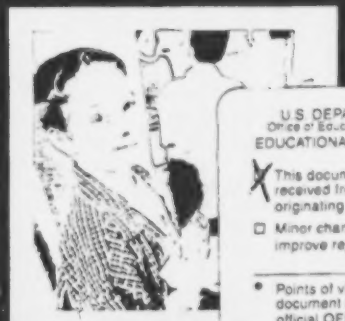
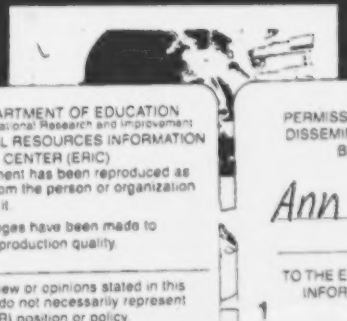
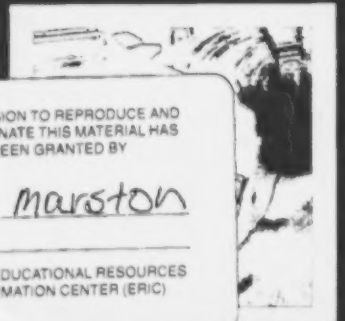

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kids count in Michigan

2002 DATA BOOK

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

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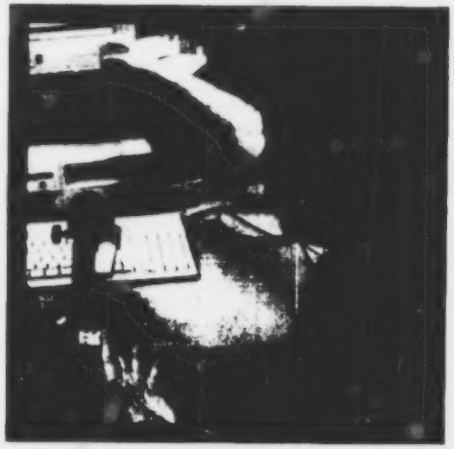

Acknowledgments

The *Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2002* was developed by Jane Zehnder-Merrell of the Michigan League for Human Services (MLHS) with the assistance of League and project staff and the support of the Advisory Committee. A special thanks is accorded to the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign that provided special data runs from the Michigan Middle Start survey data as well as editorial comment on the adolescence discussion. Thanks also to Juliet Scarpa from Child Trends for compiling Michigan data from the National Survey of American Families.

The book represents the collaborative efforts of numerous individuals. Pranab Rajbhandari and Jim Lunday secured and compiled the data with the assistance of the following:

Central Records Division, Michigan State Police
- Amy Alderman

Michigan Department of Community Health
Division of Epidemiology Services
- Sarah Lyon-Callo
- Elizabeth Wasilevich

Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics
- Michael Beebe
- Sharon Crawford
- Lorrie Simmons
- Glen Copeland

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention
- Mary Scoblic
- Bob Scott

Michigan Department of Education
Director's Office, School Support Services
- Dawn Harris

Special Education Services
- James Nuttal

Michigan Department of Treasury
Educational Assessment Program
- Phil Babcock

Michigan Family Independence Agency
Children's Protective Services
- Lee Hunsberger
- Julie Tubbs-Lott

Policy Analysis Division
- Terry Drum

Child Development
- Paul Nelson
- Sean O'Keefe

Office of Communications
- Karen Smith

Michigan Department of Management and Budget
Michigan Information Center
- Kenneth J. Darga

Michigan 4 Cs
- Mark Sullivan
- Lisa Hoffert

Wayne County Department of Community Justice
Juvenile Justice Services Division Information System
- Kathleen James

Wayne State University
Michigan Metropolitan Information Center
- Kurt Metzger

Special recognition is accorded support staff at the Michigan League for Human Services:
- Tillie Kucharek for her creativity and care in the production of the county pages.
- Jackie Benson, Phyllis Killips, Mary Logan and Melanie Burnell for their assistance on other aspects of the project.

Thanks also to the members of the Kids Count in Michigan Advisory Committee who have given time and expertise to shape the book and other project activities.

Many thanks to the reviewers, which included the following: Ann Marston, Jim Lunday, and Sharon Parks from the Michigan League for Human Services; Michele Corey and Pat Sorenson from Michigan's Children; William Long from the Michigan Federation of Private Child and Family Agencies; and Beverley McDonald from the Kids Count Advisory Committee.

The Michigan project staff also acknowledges the sustained support and ongoing technical assistance from the national KIDS COUNT project staff.

Most photos for this year's book were supplied by the Michigan Middle Start project, but selected photos from a special exhibit *Boys will be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger* were made available by the photographer and the Flint Institute of Arts. Bill Bamberger spent a year with students at Flint Central High School through *Artists and Communities: America Creates for the Millennium*, a program of the Mid Atlantic Arts Foundation. Photographs that appear in the data book were acquired independently and have no relationship to the discussion or indicator with which they appear.

The project is funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Skillman Foundation, and the Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Michigan Foundation, as well as United Ways. The special section on adolescence was supported by a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation.

Births to Michigan Teens: <18, 18-19 and Total, by County

Average Annual Number of Live Births

	Age < 18			Ages 18-19			Total Births under Age 20		
	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Michigan	**7,137**	**6,456**	**5,089**	**12,564**	**10,375**	**9,792**	**19,701**	**16,831**	**14,881**
Alcona	6	3	3	8	12	9	14	15	11
Alger	3	1	2	9	10	6	12	11	8
Allegan	55	68	57	114	102	116	169	170	173
Alpena	16	15	12	35	31	31	51	46	43
Antrim	9	11	11	26	23	25	35	35	36
Arenac	8	10	5	24	14	16	32	23	21
Baraga	4	5	6	8	7	9	12	12	14
Barry	22	31	19	61	52	48	83	83	67
Bay	75	60	52	140	108	100	215	169	152
Benzie	6	6	7	16	16	14	23	22	21
Berrien	201	195	147	293	246	231	493	441	378
Branch	24	22	30	65	54	56	89	76	86
Calhoun	139	143	102	242	195	192	381	338	294
Cass	36	49	27	65	64	55	101	113	81
Charlevoix	10	13	9	22	27	21	32	41	30
Cheboygan	12	15	10	24	28	23	36	44	33
Chippewa	17	18	18	41	39	34	58	57	52
Clare	17	17	19	52	41	33	69	58	52
Clinton	19	22	14	43	40	36	62	62	50
Crawford	16	10	9	18	20	12	34	30	21
Delta	17	15	16	41	31	34	58	46	49
Dickinson	8	9	9	24	24	24	33	33	33
Eaton	39	44	41	92	84	86	131	128	127
Emmet	10	9	11	30	28	27	39	37	39
Genesee	476	411	337	756	672	585	1,232	1,084	922
Gladwin	11	15	15	34	25	19	45	40	34
Gogebic	5	7	4	18	11	13	23	18	18
Grand Traverse	22	29	23	68	62	59	90	91	82
Gratiot	23	25	18	52	50	50	75	75	68
Hillsdale	29	30	24	63	70	57	92	100	81
Houghton	11	8	10	34	25	26	45	33	36
Huron	10	11	6	22	25	24	32	36	31
Ingham	209	210	150	363	309	268	573	519	418
Ionia	35	41	30	78	78	75	113	119	105
Iosco	13	14	10	45	32	24	58	46	33
Iron	4	5	4	13	12	9	17	17	13
Isabella	21	21	25	51	44	53	72	65	77
Jackson	132	132	103	227	187	200	359	319	304
Kalamazoo	146	144	116	274	227	236	419	371	352
Kalkaska	9	15	8	26	22	24	35	36	32
Kent	422	426	391	680	621	689	1,103	1,046	1,080
Keweenaw	-	0	0	1	-	0	1	0	1
Lake	9	9	10	12	14	17	21	23	26
Lapeer	34	35	31	87	69	70	120	104	101
Leelanau	5	4	6	11	12	12	16	16	18

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Average Annual Number of Live Births

	Age < 18			Ages 18-19			Total Births under Age 20		
	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Lenawee	63	54	47	135	95	97	198	149	145
Livingston	29	27	24	66	59	63	95	85	87
Luce	5	5	3	8	9	6	13	14	8
Mackinac	5	6	5	10	14	11	15	20	16
Macomb	189	204	158	464	418	438	653	622	597
Manistee	10	8	10	20	24	21	31	32	31
Marquette	25	22	13	66	49	38	92	71	51
Mason	13	21	19	34	29	39	47	49	58
Mecosta	18	19	17	49	45	43	67	64	59
Menominee	10	11	11	25	23	26	35	34	37
Midland	28	21	28	72	53	59	99	74	87
Missaukee	7	8	8	15	17	21	23	25	29
Monroe	81	83	55	154	136	141	234	219	196
Montcalm	41	43	39	99	89	81	139	132	120
Montmorency	5	4	4	9	11	9	14	15	13
Muskegon	186	171	157	270	247	248	456	418	405
Newaygo	32	35	33	66	58	68	98	93	101
Oakland	406	367	285	779	643	590	1,185	1,010	875
Oceana	20	23	21	30	40	39	50	64	60
Ogemaw	14	11	9	30	21	24	44	32	33
Ontonagon	4	3	2	12	5	4	16	8	6
Osceola	13	15	12	38	27	26	50	42	37
Oscoda	4	6	5	8	7	9	11	13	14
Otsego	9	7	8	26	24	26	35	31	34
Ottawa	86	98	105	174	173	212	259	270	317
Presque Isle	2	5	6	8	11	14	10	16	20
Roscommon	12	10	7	31	19	26	43	29	33
Saginaw	257	214	152	394	282	259	651	496	411
St. Clair	77	86	76	173	161	158	250	247	234
St. Joseph	54	52	39	90	87	97	144	139	135
Sanilac	19	16	20	41	48	42	59	64	62
Schoolcraft	3	5	2	10	7	12	14	12	14
Shiawassee	44	41	36	91	84	78	135	124	113
Tuscola	30	33	24	67	62	69	97	95	93
Van Buren	67	70	54	134	120	107	201	190	161
Washtenaw	119	101	80	228	190	182	347	291	262
Wayne	2,737	2,150	1,537	4,195	3,089	2,619	6,932	5,240	4,156
Wexford	17	20	22	38	35	42	55	55	63
Detroit	2,235	1,637	1,157	3,184	2,181	1,758	5,419	3,819	2,915

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DATA BOOK 2002

COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING

Table of Contents

Foreword 3

What's New This Year 4

Economic Security 7

Child Health 11

Child Safety 14

Adolescence 17

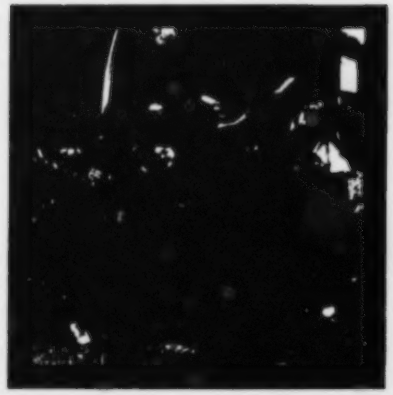
- Trends in Adolescent Well-Being Measures 18
- Young Adolescents at Home 19
- Juvenile Arrests 24-25
- Young Adolescents at School 26
- Education: Science MEAP 27, 29, 31
- Summary and Conclusions 34

If Michigan Were a Village of 100 Children 35

Michigan: State Profile of Child Well-Being 36

County Profiles of Child Well-Being 38

Data Notes and Sources 204



Foreword

This data book marks the tenth annual report on child well-being for Michigan and its counties. Although all of these data are publicly available and now, in many cases, on the internet, this report provides a one-stop data shop by compiling key data about children from multiple sources into profiles for the state and each of its counties.

County profiles include the economic circumstances in which children live, the number of deaths among children, the number of youth dropping out of high school, the number of teens having babies, and the number of children in the juvenile justice or child welfare systems. By showing trends and rankings, the profiles provide context for the core Kids Count indicators, such as teen injury deaths and infant mortality.

Kids Count responds to the need for easily accessible and timely data at the state and local level. This information is critical to the formation of decisions about policies, programs and expenditures to improve the circumstances of children in Michigan. This report constitutes a comprehensive compilation of child well-being information used by decision-makers at the state and county levels, as well as advocates, grant writers, and program planners.

Its annual release also provides an opportunity to review the big picture, to assess an overview of child well-being in the state and counties, and to examine those areas where the numbers show a loss or gain in the efforts to build better lives for kids in the state and our communities.

This year's focus on adolescence also provides an opportunity to celebrate the tremendous improvement in Michigan on several measures such as teen births, juvenile arrests, and teen injury deaths, while examining in more detail some of the issues for young Michigan adolescents in the middle grades and ways they could be addressed. Michigan Middle Start survey data show that many youth struggle to succeed academically, yet, in many cases, the resources and supports they need to accomplish this goal are not available. As the necessity for successful completion of a K-12 education increases in order to be a competitive worker in the global economy, state and community resources must be directed to assisting more youth achieve as learners during this critical period.

Deborah Strong
Chair, Kids Count in Michigan
Advisory Committee

What's New this Year

This report represents the tenth annual *Kids Count in Michigan Data Book* focused on measuring child well-being for Michigan and its 83 counties. Over the years most key trend measures have remained consistent, but changes are made as new data become available and measures are modified to focus on a wider or narrower age group, as is the case this year with teen births and children tested for lead poisoning. The following discussion outlines the changes in the county profiles this year and some of the reasons for those changes.

County Profile: Background Page

With the focus on adolescence in this year's report, trends for two measures of youth well-being are highlighted on the county profile background pages: juvenile arrests for index crimes (violent and property) and teen births, ages 15-19. These are two critical measures for which almost all counties collect data.

- **Juvenile Arrests**: For the past few years, arrest data have not been included as a "trend" indicator because of a lack of consensus about whether increases in arrests were good or bad. Nonetheless, trends in juvenile arrests provide an insight as to the number of youth contacts with the criminal justice system in a county and the kinds of offenses these contacts represent. Arrest policies often differ dramatically among communities; an offense may result in a warning or parental meeting in one community and an arrest in another. The arrest measures distinguish between those for index "violent" offenses that involved harm to other people as opposed to property offenses.
- **Teen Births**: Births to high-school-aged teens aged 15-17 have been the focus of Kids Count data at the national and state level, but this year data for 18 and 19 year-olds have also been included.

Other "new" or altered components on the background page include the following:

- **Children under the age of 6 with all parents working**: This number from the Census 2000 provides a rough estimate of the number of children who may need full-time child care. While two-parent households can sometimes balance their work and parenting responsibilities to avoid the need for non-parental child care, single parents often do not have this option. This issue takes on added significance when it is considered that one of every four children in Michigan lived in a single-parent family according to the U.S. Census 2000. Low-income families often face additional constraints caused by shift work or changing schedules that limit their flexibility.
- **Child care costs as percent of average wage per job**: While the average cost of full-time child care represented 16 percent of the average wage per job, a third of Michigan low-income families (with income under 200% of poverty) who needed to purchase child care spent roughly double the share of income on child care as higher income families, according to the National Survey of American Families.
- **Regulated child care facilities**: In previous years the total number of regulated "slots" in the three kinds of child care facilities was provided. This year the number of various facilities providing care shows the range of options available to families in individual counties. It is also

important to note that regulated "capacity" can differ dramatically from actual "availability" of care; the average family home provider chooses to care for three or four children, not the six that are allowed at capacity.[1]

– **% full-day**: Centers supply 70 percent of licensed child care capacity in Michigan, but only half those centers offer full-day programs. As state policies require more women to spend 40 hours a week in work or work-related activities in order to qualify for cash assistance, the need for more regulated full-time child care options will increase. In order to be eligible for a child care cost subsidy, families must use regulated care facilities or one of two specific kinds of unregulated care—a relative providing care in his or her own home or an aide in the child's home.

- **Children with a Court Order for Child Support**: During some part of their growing up years almost half of the state's children will live in a single parent household, thus many children depend on financial support from a non-custodial parent to sustain their economic well-being at some point. The percent of non-custodial parents with a support order who had not made any payments for half the year provides insight into the numbers of children who may be economically vulnerable.
- **Michigan Merit Scholars**: Beginning with the class of 2000, Michigan high school graduates who met or exceeded standards on the high school tests for math, science, reading and writing and met other eligibility requirements could receive $2,500 toward their post-secondary education expenses at a state college or university.[2] Recipients attending an out-of-state institution receive a $1,000 scholarship.
- **Children tested for lead poisoning**: Only children aged one and two are included since they are most vulnerable for lead poisoning because of their hand-to-mouth behaviors and their developing nervous systems. All children aged one or two insured by Medicaid should have been tested for lead in the previous year since a blood lead test is required for any Medicaid-eligible child at 12 and 24 months, according to Michigan's Medical Services Administration.[3] MIChild enrolled children should be tested if any risk factors exist, such as living within high risk zip codes with high incidence of lead poisoning among children (12% or more) or with large shares of pre-1950s housing, preschool children, and child poverty.[4]

[1] Based on analysis of the 1999 National Household Education Survey in *Estimating the Size and Components of the U.S. Child Care Workforce and Caregiving Population*. Washington, DC. Center for the Child Care Workforce and Human Services Policy Center. May, 2002. (p.42).

[2] Students who meet or exceed standards on only two of the four tests may still qualify for the scholarship by receiving scores in the 75th percentile or above on the SAT or ACT test or qualifying scores on the ACT WorkKeys job skills assessment test

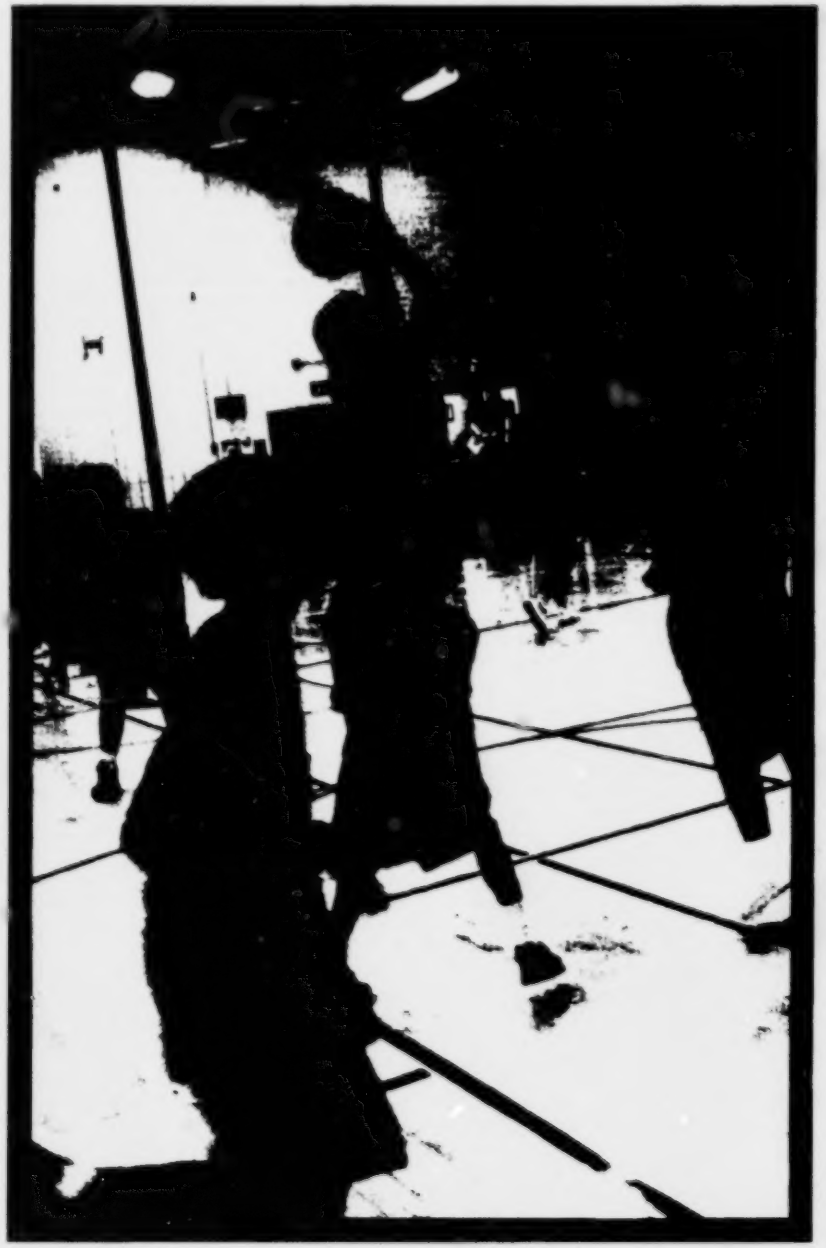
[3] Medicaid-insured children between 36 and 72 months should be tested if they have not been tested previously.

[4] Two-thirds of Michigan zip code areas are designated as "High-Risk," according to the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Project Statewide Screening/Testing Plan (6/00).

County Profile: Trend Page

On the trend page, three changes were made.

- **Less than adequate prenatal care**: For the past several years "inadequate prenatal care," which is one of two categories included in "less than adequate care" as defined by the Kessner Index, has been used as a measure of risk for newborns. The problem is that inadequate care includes cases where data are unknown or missing, and those cases increased substantially in several southeast Michigan counties between 1990 and 2000. Due to this data-reporting problem, the broader category of "less than adequate care" provides a more reliable measure, especially in the counties where the reporting problems exist.
- **Children in out-of-home care**: For the first time this year's number and rate include those children placed in kinship or relative care.
- **Students not meeting the state standard for science**: This percentage has been included in order to maintain consistency for the trend chart, that is, to reflect the numbers and rates of children at risk. MEAP science scores are usually portrayed as the share of students who have performed at a proficient level.



Economic Security

Despite an improved economy over the 1990s and a 26 percent decline in the child poverty rate between 1989 and 1999, roughly one-third of the state's school children remained only marginally above poverty, qualifying for free or reduced prices in the School Lunch Program. (Students qualify with family incomes below 185 percent of poverty.) The share of K-12 students participating in the School Lunch Program at free and reduced prices rose slightly in the 2000-01 school year as the economic boom waned and the state unemployment rate climbed. Between June of 2000 and 2002, Michigan's unemployment rate almost doubled—from 3.5 to 6.2 percent.[1]

While the economy improved in the mid-1990s, Michigan workers still did not regain ground lost over the 1980s. Although Michigan's hourly median wage rose by 2.8 percent (adjusted for inflation) over the 1990s, in 2000 it still remained 11 percent below its 1979 value.[2] The median pay for a job in Michigan dropped from $14.34 an hour in 1979 (inflation adjusted) to $13.09 in 2000.

Michigan's *average* hourly wage in 2000 of $17.44 reflects a relatively large difference from the state median; this disparity means the majority of Michigan workers earned well below the average wage. (Only *average* wage data were available for the state's counties.)

Child Poverty

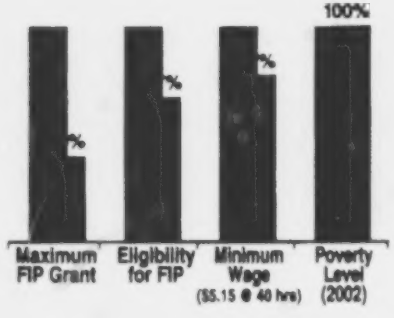
Children living in families where family income did not exceed the poverty level—$16,895 for a family of four in 1999. (The US Census 2000 reflects income in the previous year.) Poverty thresholds are adjusted each year for inflation to reflect the actual purchasing power and for family size.

Between 1989 and 1999 child poverty in Michigan declined by 26 percent—dropping from 18 percent to 13 percent of children, ages 0-17. Roughly 340,300 of the state's children lived in families where income did not exceed the poverty threshold in 1999, near the height of the longest economic expansion in recent history, compared to 440,100 in 1989.

Among all 83 counties, Livingston and Ottawa had the lowest child poverty rates—4 and 5 percent, respectively, and Lake and Wayne counties the highest—28 and 23 percent.

All counties but two experienced improvements in child poverty over the decade although some saw only minimal change; for example, Macomb County's child poverty rate (7% in 2000) declined by only 3 percent. The northwestern counties of Benzie and Grand Traverse saw the biggest declines in child poverty rates—a drop of roughly half. Among the state's most populous counties, Wayne County led with a decline of 24 percent in its child poverty rate.

Erosion in family support and minimum wage leaves many Michigan families in poverty.



While the economy improved in the mid-1990s, Michigan workers still did not regain ground lost over the 1980s. ... The median pay for a job in Michigan dropped from $14.34 an hour in 1979 (inflation adjusted) to $13.09 in 2000.

Poverty among Young Children

During this period poverty among the state's young children under 5 dropped slightly more than overall child poverty, declining by 29 percent—from 22 to 16 percent of young children. County poverty rankings for this age group mirrored overall child poverty with Livingston (4%) and Ottawa (5%) counties having the smallest share of their young children in poverty, and Lake County the largest (32%). Young child poverty declined in every county but Menominee over the decade, with Macomb experiencing the least improvement (2%) among the most populous counties. Young child poverty rates were cut in half or more in the counties of Benzie, Lenawee, and Tuscola, while among the most populous counties, Ottawa and Genesee saw the biggest drops—about 30 percent.

[1] Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. http://www.bls.gov/lau/home.htm

[2] *The State of Working America 2001/2002.* (Draft) Lawrence Mishel, Jared Bernstein, and John Schmidt. Washington, D.C.: Economic Policy Institute. Table 16.

Free and Reduced Priced Lunch

Students qualify for free or reduced prices in the School Lunch Program if their family income is below 185 percent of the poverty level. Students in families with incomes below 130 percent ($23,348 for a family of four in 2001) qualify for a totally subsidized lunch, and those in families with incomes below 185 percent ($33,226 for a family of four) for a reduced priced lunch.

Participation in the School Lunch Program at free or reduced prices in Michigan increased by 39 percent over the 1990s, rising from slightly less than a quarter of K-12 public school students to almost a third. Over half a million (551,300) K-12 public school students in Michigan participated at free or reduced prices in the 2000-01 school year.

Program participation at free and reduced prices ranged from a low of 8 percent in Livingston (half the level of the counties with the second lowest rate—16 percent in Clinton and Oakland counties) to 87 percent in Lake County (well above the second highest level of 54 percent in Iosco County).

Over the decade only four Upper Peninsula counties saw a slight decline in program participation at free and reduced prices—Schoolcraft, Luce, Mackinac and Houghton. Some of the most prosperous large counties, specifically Macomb and Ottawa, sustained the largest increases with their participation rates doubling over the decade. By the 2000-01 school year, roughly one in five Macomb students participated in the School Lunch Program at free or reduced prices.

Child Care and Early Childhood Education

The low unemployment rate in the late 1990s meant that many previously unemployed parents could find jobs. Between 1990 and 2000 the share of children under the age of six with all parents in the labor force rose 13 percent in Michigan, bumping up from 54 percent of young children to 61 percent. Among the largest counties, Genesee and Wayne experienced increases of roughly 21 percent while Lake County saw a 47 percent rise. All counties but three—Livingston, Washtenaw, and Ottawa—experienced at least a marginal increase. (These counties saw a slight decrease—less than 5 percent—over the decade.)

Families where all parents are working often require child care, and the cost can consume a large portion of the family budget. The *average* full-time cost for *one* preschool child represented roughly 16 percent of the *average* wage per job ($36,278) in Michigan in 2000.[3] Many families with young children do not have income anywhere near the average; in fact, over a quarter of families with newborns in 2000 qualified for Medicaid payment for the birth costs, and that share rose to over half the newborns in the northern and Upper Peninsula counties of Schoolcraft, Alcona, Luce, Crawford, and Roscommon, and around 40 percent in the larger counties of Saginaw and Genesee. (Pregnant women are eligible for Medicaid if under 185 percent of the poverty level—$25,642 for a family of three in 2000.) Many families with both parents working also have two young children so their child care costs would essentially double.

While child care costs place a heavy burden on young working families, particularly low-income parents, child care providers are among the most poorly paid workers in the labor force. Many studies have documented the effects of high turnover and minimal training on the quality of child care. While Michigan initiated a T.E.A.C.H. (Teacher Education and Compensation Helps) program in 2001 to increase child care provider education and the quality of care, the state is one of only two in the nation that require no

[3] The majority of Michigan workers earned well below the average; the state's median wage per job was $27,227 in 2000—less than $13.60 an hour for a full-time worker. (Median wage per job data were not available for Michigan counties.)

...the state is one of only two in the nation that require no training or certification for child care providers.

Subsidy rates do not represent the actual current cost of child care; the last adjustment in basic subsidy rates was based on the 1996 market rate survey.

training or certification for child care providers. Further threatening the quality of care, recent cutbacks in the state budget have increased caseloads to 300 for inspectors monitoring basic health and safety requirements in child care settings, more than three times the nationally recommended caseload of 75.[4]

Family Support Programs

Several state and federal programs such as the child care subsidy, cash assistance, and Food Stamp programs provide supplementary goods or services for children in low-income families.

Child Care Subsidy

The Child Development and Care Program of the Michigan Family Independence Agency assists low-income families with child care costs for the number of hours actually provided as attested by the provider. A total of 65,000 families received assistance with child care costs in fiscal year 2001, with 37 percent of the families current or former Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients. Families in FIP or in transition are eligible for 100 percent of the maximum allowable hourly subsidy rate (based on age of child, type of provider, and shelter area).[5] The average monthly payment per child was $291; the average was $570 per family.

The majority of families using the child care subsidy qualify for the support based on their income and family size with their subsidy tied to a sliding scale. For example, a family of four with an annual income under $26,383 would qualify for 95 percent of the maximum hourly subsidy rate. (At an annual income of $31,039 a family of four would no longer be eligible.)[6]

Subsidy rates do not represent the actual current cost of child care; the last adjustment in basic subsidy rates was based on the 1996 market rate survey. Maximum rates for preschoolers in centers range from $1.90 to $2.50 an hour; for family, group family and relative care from $2 to $2.50 an hour; and for day care aides from $1.35 to $1.65 an hour. To expand the supply of regulated child care for infants and young children, an incentive payment of 15-85 cents an hour was instituted for the care of infant and toddlers (under age two and a half) in centers and 20-50 cents an hour in family and group family homes.[7] (These incentives began in fiscal year 2001 and have continued to be funded through 2003.) No incentives or special rates, however, are available for providers to care for children with special needs such as those who have a physical, emotional or mental disability. (Recent Michigan legislation no longer automatically exempts FIP parents of special needs children from work requirements.)

Food Assistance Program

Children under 18 comprised roughly half of Michigan participants in the Food Stamp Program, which provides nutrition support for people in need. In December 2001, one of every eight children in the state (336,400) depended on the program, now known as the Food Assistance Program in Michigan.[8] Although food stamps are a federal entitlement program, funded and regulated largely by the federal government, the program is administered by the states.

To qualify for the program, families must have gross monthly incomes of less than 130 percent of the poverty level ($1,219 per month for a family of three in 2001).[9] The average amount of food assistance provided in Michigan in 2001 was $17 a person per week (80 cents a meal) or $51 a week for a family of three.

[4] Wendy Wendland-Bowyer. "Child care quality on decline in state" *Detroit Free Press* (August 5, 2002).

[5] A transitional three months of a 100 percent subsidy is available to FIP recipients leaving the program with employment.

[6] As annual household income rises by roughly $680 ($1.92 a week), the percentage of the designated subsidy rate per hour drops by 10 percent.

[7] Aides and relatives who have completed 15 hours of basic child care classes approved by the Michigan 4C Association receive an extra 25 cents an hour for children under age two and a half.

[8] The name change occurred in November 2001.

[9] Michael Wiseman. "Food Stamps and Welfare Reform." *Welfare Reform and Beyond.* Policy Brief No. 19. April 2002. Washington D.C.: The Brookings Institution. p. 2.

Over the 1990s participation in the Food Stamp Program dropped dramatically nationwide, and evidence suggested that many eligible working families did not receive benefits. Within the past year Michigan streamlined its food stamp application process to increase access to the program by eliminating asset verification, granting six-month eligibility periods, and eliminating office interviews for eligibility extensions.

The low-poverty counties of Livingston and Ottawa had only 2 percent and 4 percent of their children respectively, participating while the highest participation counties of Genesee, Wayne, Roscommon, Saginaw and Lake had one of five children in the program.

Family Independence Program

Two-thirds of the people dependent on the cash assistance program are children under 18. Between 1992 and 2000 the Family Independence Program (FIP) caseload dropped by almost 70 percent, from 225,349 families to 68,200. Sweeping changes were made at the national and state level in the program, especially in the emphasis on work requirements for parents. An expansion of support services such as child care and transportation and a boom economy allowed many more parents to participate in the labor force during the 1990s.

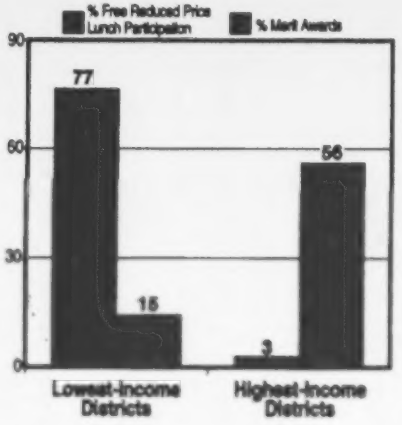
In Michigan in 2001, roughly 148,200 or 5 percent of the state's child population depended on FIP. Among Michigan counties, the share of children in FIP ranged from 0.4 percent in Livingston County to 12 percent in Saginaw County.

Participation in the (FIP) cash assistance program, however, is dependent upon an income eligibility ceiling of $775 a month for a family of three; a ceiling that has not been adjusted for inflation in the last ten years so fewer poor families with children qualify. In 2001, families with incomes up to 33 percent below the poverty level had too much income to qualify for cash assistance. Furthermore, the value of the cash assistance grant, frozen at $459 since 1993, has had its purchasing power reduced by 22 percent by 2002.[10] The grant no longer covers the cost of a two-bedroom residence in most areas in the state. With the widening gap between the frozen FIP income eligibility ceilings and the inflation-adjusted poverty level that represents a better measure of financial vulnerability, a growing number of children are living in economically deprived families that do not qualify the cash assistance program.

Michigan Merit Scholars

Unlike other family support programs, the Michigan Merit Award is not based on financial need. The award, first instituted to benefit the high school graduates of 2000, draws on the tobacco settlement money to the state. Over $112 million was appropriated for the scholarships in fiscal year 2002. To qualify for an award, Michigan high school graduates must have met the standards on the state's four high school tests for math, science, reading, and writing. Not only are Michigan Merit Scholars not required to demonstrate any financial need to qualify for the $2,500 award for their post-secondary education at a state college or university, students of the class of 2001 in Michigan's highest income districts were four times more likely to benefit from a Merit Award than their counterparts in the lowest income districts.[11] Among Michigan's 2002 graduating class, 43,650 students (39%) qualified for the award, almost all (97%) by their performance on the four MEAP tests rather than the alternative tests.[12]

Youth in highest income districts are four times more likely to benefit from Michigan Merit Awards.



Source: Michigan Dept. of Education, Michigan Dept. of Treasury

Child Support

Since the 1970s every state has operated a program under Title IVD of the Social Security Act to help locate absent parents and establish paternity, as well as establish, periodically modify, and enforce child support orders. More than a quarter (28%) of the children under 18 in Michigan are covered by court-ordered child support, which is processed by the state's Child Support System. Of the roughly 435,000 non-custodial parents who were obligated to provide financial support to minor children in 2002, only half (51%) had made at least one payment during the first six months of the year. Since the usual custodial parent is the mother, this non-compliance aggravates the poverty among female-headed families in Michigan, as elsewhere. These families suffer much higher rates of poverty: 32 percent in 2000 compared to 11 percent among all families.

[10] *Information Packet* (May 2002). Lansing, MI: Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis and Program Evaluation Division of the Budget, Analysis and Financial Management Administration. p 21.

[11] Recipients attending an out-of-state college or university receive $1,000.

[12] Students who meet or exceed standards on only two of the four tests may still qualify for the scholarship by receiving scores in the 75th percentile or above on the SAT or ACT test or qualifying scores on the ACT WorkKeys job skills assessment test

Child Health

By the end of the 1990s Michigan infants and children were less likely to die. Michigan mothers and infants were also less likely to receive adequate prenatal care and the relatively high share of low-birthweight babies born each year (8%) persisted. (Michigan's 1999 percentage of low-birthweight babies ranked the state 33rd in the nation.) All improvement in the infant mortality rate occurred in the early years of the decade; after 1994 the state's infant mortality rate stalled at 8 deaths per 1,000 infants each year. In 2001 the state's immunization rate for toddlers of 75 percent ranked Michigan 43rd in the nation, compared to the national average of 79 percent and the best state rate of 89 percent in Vermont.[1] Detroit, Michigan's largest city, had the lowest coverage among the nation's 28 large metropolitan areas with only 65 percent of toddlers ages 19 through 35 months immunized.

Michigan's relatively low immunization rate for two-year olds, as well as other measures, raises concerns about access to basic preventive care. In 1999 roughly 9 percent of the state's children lacked health insurance, and many children insured through Medicaid were not receiving the preventive screening and treatment services mandated in federal law.[2] From a 1999 sample of Michigan Medicaid-insured children who had seen a provider in the previous year and were eligible for a health exam, fewer than half the federal standard of 80 percent had received the requisite screenings for dental, vision or hearing problems or tests for lead poisoning.[3] (The proportions of those not receiving specific services would be even higher if the sample included Medicaid-insured children who had not visited a provider during the year.)

It is particularly important that young children be screened for lead poisoning; scientists have documented the transformation of the brain during the first three years of life. If lead instead of calcium infuses neural tissues during this period, the brain is irreversibly damaged. Although 28 percent of Michigan newborns in 2000 were insured by Medicaid and should have received a lead test as part of their annual exam, only 17 percent of one- and two-year-olds were tested in 2001. Without screening for lead poisoning, affected children cannot be identified for intervention before the developing nervous system is compromised. By the time symptoms appear, the lead burden has already done its harm. Research has linked even small amounts of lead to mental retardation, an inability to learn, attention deficit disorders, violence, and substance abuse.

Older children insured by Medicaid were even less likely to receive screening services than younger children, according to a services analysis.[4]

Detroit, Michigan's largest city, had the lowest coverage among the nation's 28 large metropolitan areas with only 65 percent of toddlers ages 19 through 35 months immunized.

[1] As derived from the National Immunization Survey that provides estimates of vaccination coverage levels among children ages 19 to 35 months in the states and large metropolitan areas. The figures here reflect the percentage of children who have "4:3:1 Series Coverage"; that is, four or more doses of Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis vaccine, three or more doses of oral Poliovirus vaccine, and one or more doses of Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine.

[2] Early Periodic Screening Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) services are comprised of 17 components, including screening for vision, hearing and dental problems as well as necessary medical treatments to correct any diagnosed medical conditions.

[3] Michele Strasz, Debbie J. Allen, and Amy K. Paterson Sandie. *EPSDT: Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment—A Snapshot of Service Utilization by Health Plan for 1999*. Data from the External Quality Review 1999 prepared by the Michigan Peer Review Organization for the Michigan Department of Community Health.

[4] Ibid.

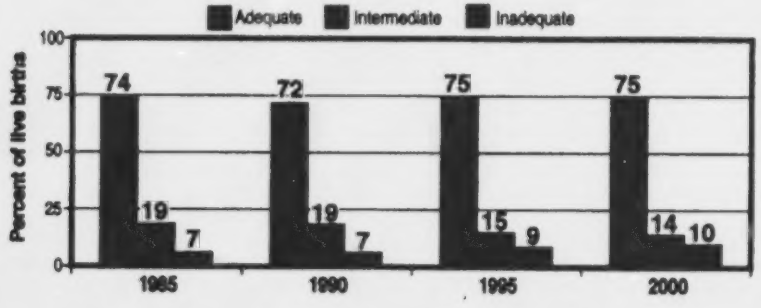
Compared to younger children, children aged seven and older had particularly low rates for the components of nutritional assessment, developmental assessment, and anticipatory guidance. Only 18 percent of children over age 12 had received a dental inspection as part of their annual exam. These low rates reflect large numbers of children whose health is compromised by dental pain, poor nutrition, or hearing and vision problems.

Clearly health insurance coverage and access to care are two separate issues. To improve access to health care, the state must hold the qualified health plans that receive Medicaid funding accountable for outcomes. The state could also promote those strategies used by more successful plans with higher rates of children receiving preventive services. State and local health agencies and providers must join forces to address the barriers that prevent children from receiving adequate preventive care.

Less than Adequate Prenatal Care

Mothers who receive timely prenatal care are less likely to experience complications during pregnancy and delivery. Medical, nutritional and behavioral factors that can affect the developing fetus and the health of the mother can be addressed during prenatal visits. This measure reflects the level of access to the health care system for mothers as well as the share of infants who may also have little or no preventive care during their first years.

The share of Michigan women receiving adequate prenatal care remained almost the same between 1985 and 2000.



Source: Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health.

One in four Michigan mothers giving birth in 2000 started prenatal visits after the first trimester or not at all or did not have the minimal number of visits based on the length of the pregnancy. At the end of the 1990s, roughly 33,400 Michigan infants on average were born each year to a mother who had received care defined as "less than adequate" by the Kessner Index. (See Data Note.) Over the trend period the share of Michigan babies receiving too little prenatal care, however, dropped slightly (4%) from 26 percent in 1990-92 to 25 percent in 1998-2000.

The four counties with the best rates (under 10% of births receiving less than adequate prenatal care)—Clinton, Alcona, Otsego, and Ingham—also reflected the greatest improvements over the 1990s. In 2000 Clinton County, with only 7 percent of newborns not receiving adequate prenatal care, had cut its share of such births by almost two-thirds over the decade.

Jackson County, with the largest share of such births (45%) in the late 1990s, sustained one of the largest increases (23%). Among the most populous counties, Ottawa County experienced the most dramatic worsening with rates jumping by three-quarters from 17 percent to 30 percent of newborns not having received adequate prenatal care.

Low Birthweight Babies

Babies weighing less than five and a half pounds face higher risks of developmental delays, serious illness or even death.

One of twelve Michigan babies weighed less than five and a half pounds at birth in 2000—roughly the same share of newborns as in 1990 (7.9 compared to 7.6 percent). Studies estimate that about half the total 10,600 babies born at low birthweight in 2000 will experience some long-term effects of this condition.

Among all Michigan counties, Oscoda County had the smallest share of low birthweight babies (3%) and Wayne County the largest (11%). Upper Peninsula counties experienced the most dramatic changes: Baraga (48% improvement) and Schoolcraft (162% worsening). Among the populous counties, Ottawa sustained the most dramatic worsening (45%), and Wayne (5%) the most improvement.

Only 18 percent of children over age 12 had received a dental inspection as part of their annual exam.

Infant Mortality

The number of babies that die from any cause before their first birthday.

Eight of every 1,000 babies born in Michigan in 2000 died before their first birthday—a total of roughly 1,100 infants. Over the 1990s, the infant mortality rate dropped by 22 percent—from 10.4 to 8.1 per 1,000 live births. Unfortunately, all the improvement occurred at the beginning of the decade; no significant improvement has taken place since 1994.

Among the state's counties, Monroe County had the lowest infant mortality rate (4), and the northeastern counties of Presque Isle (17), Alpena and Roscommon (13) the highest. Among the ten most populous counties, Genesee had the highest infant mortality rate (12) and Oakland the lowest (6).

Several counties, including St. Joseph, Bay and Ionia, saw their rates drop by half or more over the decade while Wexford and Roscommon experienced the most dramatic increases in infant mortality. Among the populous counties, Ottawa County sustained the largest increase (8%), while Saginaw County's rate improved by a third.

Child Deaths

The number of children, ages 1-14, who died from any cause, including disease or injury.

The total number of child deaths in Michigan dipped from an average of 601 a year in the early 1990s to 471 at the end of the decade. The state's child death rate dropped from 31 deaths per 100,000 children aged 1-14 to 23—a decline of 26 percent. Unlike the infant mortality rate, the child death rate decreased steadily throughout the 1990s.

Among all Michigan counties, Monroe had the lowest rate (12 deaths per 100,000 children); Macomb had the lowest (13) among the most populous counties. Statewide, the highest child death rates occurred in Ogemaw (49) and Huron (48); among the most populous counties, Wayne County had the highest rate (29).

Ionia and Monroe counties reflected the biggest improvements with rates cut in half over the decade, as did Macomb among the most populous counties. Rates climbed the most in Sanilac and Hillsdale; among the large counties, only Ottawa experienced an increase in its child death rate (5%).

Child Safety

When family systems break down, and children are harmed or threatened with harm from abuse or neglect by a parent or legal guardian, the state intervenes. State workers in Children's Protective Services (CPS) at the Family Independence Agency usually learn of such questionable situations through reports from concerned friends, relatives, neighbors or from persons mandated to report such as nurses or teachers. If the report has merit, a field investigation must be started within 24 hours and completed within 30 days.

In fiscal year 2001, a quarter of all investigations confirmed that abuse or neglect had occurred, and about a third of confirmed child victims were removed from parental care. This occurred in a climate in which an erosion of resources in the system has heightened worker turnover and compromised the recruitment and retention of foster parents. State funding for the care of children in foster homes as well as the placement and monitoring activities of nonprofit child welfare agencies has risen at approximately half the inflation rate.[1]

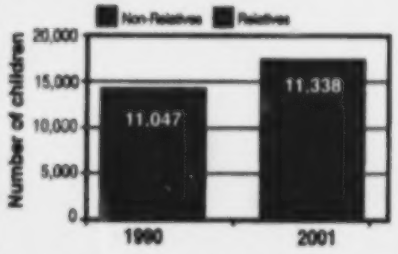
[1] Bill Long. Comments and data attached to foster children's letters for the Child Welfare Learning Collaborative. (August 23,2002). p. 2.

Affected children were much more likely to be placed with a relative in 2001 than ten years earlier. The number of foster children in Michigan placed with a relative jumped by 87 percent between 1990 and 2001, while those placed with non-relatives rose by only 3 percent. Roughly 6,200 children, or one in three children in foster care for abuse or neglect, were living with relatives in 2001, compared to 3,300 in 1990, roughly one in five foster children that year (23%). Encouraging this shift over the last decade, both federal and state policies have emphasized kinship placement as a way of keeping children connected to their families, but this emphasis has also eased the financial burden to the state as the increased numbers of children in out-of-home care have been placed with kin.

Financial stress in kinship placements is compounded by other factors such as the age of the caregiver and the physical health problems of both the caregiver and the child.

Although placement with a relative can maintain important emotional linkages for the child, national data show that these children are living in highly stressed families. One third of children living with relatives as a result of a placement by the state child welfare agency were living in poverty, and another 44 percent in a low-income family (between 100 and 200% poverty), according to findings from the National Survey of American Families.[2] Two of five of these households reported difficulties paying rent or living in crowded conditions, and three of five reported problems affording food.

The number of children in kinship foster care in Michigan almost doubled between 1990 and 2001.



Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, (Reports CY-091)

Financial stress in kinship placements is compounded by other factors such as the age of the caregiver and the physical health problems of both the caregiver and the child. Roughly half of these caregivers were grandparents (with another quarter, uncles or aunts),[3] and half reported fair or poor health or a limiting condition for the caregiver. A third of the children in kinship care also had health problems.

These stresses may discourage the initial acceptance of a child into kinship care or disrupt the placement over time, thus causing more loss for the child. Among the 2,112 children in Michigan's foster care system reentering non-relative foster care or residential placement from the care of a

[2] Jennifer Ehrle and Rob Green. *Children Cared for by Relatives: What Services do They Need?* Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute, New Federalism (Series B, No. B-47, June 2002). p. 3.

[3] Unpublished data from the National Survey of American Families. The Urban Institute.

parent, relative or guardian in fiscal year 2000, 75 percent were returning from relative care.[4] A major concern has been that relative caregivers in the state are not routinely informed of resources available to them so they can access supplemental support before the placement is jeopardized.[5]

The exodus of experienced state child welfare caseworkers resulting from the 2002 early retirement initiative will also affect kinship caregivers. Kinship placements are managed by the state agency and not through private contract agencies due to funding constraints. Policies that allow only one replacement for every four state retirees will compromise the agency's capacity to meet the needs of the growing numbers of children in kinship care in the system.

All relative caregivers regardless of family income or court involvement are eligible for "personal needs assistance" or a "child-only grant" to help pay for the care of the child. This payment in Michigan amounts to $137 a month or about one-third of the payment to a licensed foster care provider of $420.[6]

Relative caregivers may not be aware of the option of becoming licensed in order to access the more reasonable level of state support for the child in their care. Some may have difficulty meeting the criteria that involve a home visit, several training sessions, and a background check, or simply choose not to pursue this option. (Roughly 8 percent of Michigan's relative caregivers for foster children were licensed in 2002.)[7] Although data are not available for Michigan, nationally one-third of relative foster caregivers involved through the state system receive neither a foster care payment nor a child-only grant.[8]

Unlike other foster children, children placed with relatives do not receive spring and fall clothing allowances of $107-$122, as well as an initial clothing allowance when appropriate, or stipends for special needs. In order to address some of the issues affecting the well-being of children in kinship care, Michigan's Office of the Children's Ombudsman has recommended that child-placing agencies be required to provide relatives with written information about resources available to them before asking them to accept a relative foster child.[9] Other advocates point to the need for providing trainings and supports specifically for kinship care providers, as well as inservice for caseworkers about working with kin.

Children in Families Investigated for Abuse or Neglect

In Michigan roughly 173,000 children lived in a family where an investigation of child abuse or neglect occurred in fiscal year 2001—67 of every 1,000 children in Michigan. This rate represented a 43 percent increase from the 1990 rate of 47. This dramatic increase may be partially explained by policy changes that require more reports to be investigated. During an investigation of abuse or neglect all children living in the family are interviewed although in some cases only one child is the alleged victim.

Michigan's northwestern counties reflected the lowest and highest rates: only 18 of every 1,000 children lived in a family where an investigation of abuse or neglect occurred in Leelanau County compared to 168 in Kalkaska and 158 in Antrim. (These rates mean that almost one of every six children in Kalkaska and Antrim lived in an investigated family in fiscal year 2001.)

[4] Supervising Agency Report Card (CY-370). State FIA/Private Child Placing Agency Total. (Reporting Period 10/01/1999 through 9/30/2000)

[5] *Office of Children's Ombudsman Annual Report 1999-2000.* Lansing: Office of the Ombudsman. May 2001. p. 21

[6] Foster parents receive $14 per day to parent a child under age 13, and $17.30 for a child 13 and older; the child-only grants provide $4.60 per day in kinship care.

[7] Foster care living arrangement data. e-mail from FIA (June 28, 2002)

[8] Jennifer Ehrle and Rob Green. *Children Cared for by Relatives: What Services do They Need?* Washington D.C.: The Urban Institute, New Federalism (Series B, No. B-47, June 2002). p. 3. Coding issues in Michigan data about relative foster parents suggest relatives who become licensed foster care providers may not be classified as relatives.

[9] Office of Children's Ombudsman Annual Report 1999-2000. p. 21.

Among the most populous counties, Ottawa had the lowest rate (31), and Kalamazoo the highest (95). The northern counties of Leelanau and Cheboygan experienced the largest declines in the rates of children involved in an investigation, with rates cut in half over the decade, while the Upper Peninsula county of Alger saw its rates almost quadruple over the same period. The most populous counties all experienced higher rates, but Washtenaw sustained the smallest increase (8%). Rates in Kent and Ingham counties more than doubled.

Substantiated Victims of Abuse or Neglect

Despite the 43 percent increase in investigations in the 1990s, remarkably the rate of children who were confirmed victims of abuse and neglect grew by only 6 percent—11 of every 1,000 children compared to 10 of every 1,000 in 1990. In fiscal year 2001, more than 28,600 children in the state were confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect. Among all Michigan counties, Livingston had the lowest rate of confirmed victims of abuse or neglect (3 of every 1,000 children) and Antrim (28) the highest. Among the populous counties, Ottawa had the lowest rate, 4 of every 1,000 children, while Genesee had the highest, 22.

Out-of-home Care

In Michigan a total of roughly 20,900 children resided in out-of-home care in fiscal year 2001—8 of every 1,000 children, ages 0-17. Roughly 84 percent (17,500) of these children had been removed from their homes because of abuse or neglect, and the other 16 percent (3,400) for delinquency. The rate of children placed outside of their homes rose by 14 percent over the 1990s, driven mostly by the 17 percent increase in out-of-home placement due to abuse or neglect. The placement rate for delinquency rose by only 5 percent.

Among all Michigan counties Livingston County had the lowest rate (1 per 1,000) of children living in out-of-home care due to abuse or neglect, and Luce and Lake counties the highest: 15 of every 1,000 children. Among the most populous counties, Ottawa had a rate of 2 children of every 1,000 in out-of-home care compared to 13 of every 1,000 in Wayne.

The majority of Michigan counties sustained increased rates of children placed in out-of-home care because of abuse and neglect over the 1990s, with the steepest climb occurring in Macomb County where rates quadrupled over the decade, rising from 1 of every 1,000 children in out-of-home care to 4. Gladwin County experienced the most dramatic decline with a drop of over 70 percent in its rate.

Among all Michigan counties, Midland (0.3 of every 1,000 children) and Macomb (0.5) had some of the lowest rates of children placed in out-of-home care for delinquency while the Upper Peninsula counties of Gogebic (7) and Iron (6) had some of the highest. Out-of-home rates for delinquency rose in just over half the Michigan counties where change could be calculated (50 of the 83 counties). The rates of children in out-of-home care for delinquency doubled in the lightly populated Upper Peninsula counties of Iron, Gogebic, and Menominee as well as in populous Washtenaw County. Over the trend period St. Joseph County experienced the largest decrease in the rate of children placed in out-of-home care for delinquency, a two-thirds drop.

Adolescence

One of every seven Michigan residents is an adolescent, according to the 2000 Census. Of these roughly million and a half Michigan youth, half are in a period characterized as "early adolescence," ages 10-14, and the other half in late adolescence, ages 15-19. These years mark the transition to adult life, and decisions and actions during this second decade of life often shape lifelong opportunities.

Similar to the first decade of life, the second decade starts with significant changes in brain activity. Young adolescents aged 10-14 go through a period of brain development second only to the first three years of life in terms of the magnitude of change. Connections in the brain strengthened during this period become "hard-wired," thereby influencing lifelong capacities. The frontal lobe of the brain, which is the locus of problem solving, planning, memory, critical thinking, and mood modulation, develops during this stage.[1] This area of the brain is not mature until about the age of 18.[2]

This information has profound implications for the necessity of enriching the environment of young adolescents to help them develop and strengthen skills for their long-term best interest. It also implies the importance of positive adult interaction to assure safety, guidance and emotional connection during this transitional period when judgment skills are being honed.

Assessing the well-being of Michigan's young adolescents is difficult because most available measures, such as teen births and teen injury deaths, track outcomes in late adolescence. Clearly, however, these outcomes are often rooted in the events, behaviors, and decisions occurring in the young adolescent years. The available measures show that many aspects of life have been improving for Michigan teens.

Connections in the brain strengthened during this period become "hard-wired," thereby influencing lifelong capacities.

[1] Brenda A. Dych. "Honoring Teaching the Adolescent Brain How to Think." *Middle Ground*. April 2002. p. 19. Lucinda M. Wilson and Hadley Wilson Hersh "Implications of Brain Research for Teaching Young Adolescents" *Middle School Journal*. Vol 34. No. 1 September 2002. p. 58.

[2] Wilson *et al.* p. 58.

Photo by Bill Ramberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Ramberger, Courtesy of Pine Institute of Art.

Trends in Adolescent Well-Being Measures

Remarkable improvement has occurred over the 1990s with rates dropping steeply for teen injury death, pregnancy and births, as well as juvenile arrests for both violent and property crimes. While mirroring national trends, Michigan experienced sharper declines than the nation on several of these measures. For example, the state's birth rate to teens aged 15-17 registered declines roughly double the national average.[1] In fact, over the 1990s Michigan had the second largest improvement in births to teens in this age group among the 50 states.

Another positive trend over the decade was the sharp drop in index crime arrest rates for Michigan youth aged 10 through 17. Juvenile arrests for *violent* crimes declined by 43 percent and for *property* offenses by 38 percent.[a] Two arrests for a violent index crime were made for every 1,000 youth ages 10-17 in the year 2000, compared to four in 1991. Similarly, arrests for property index offenses dropped to 11 among every 1,000 youth, down from 18 in 1991.

Despite improvements in these measures of adolescent well-being, the share of students graduating from high school on time has declined. Between the 1990-91 and the 1999-00 school years, the dropout rate for Michigan high school students worsened by 15 percent. In the 1999-00 school year, almost 7 percent of high school students left high school without a diploma—a total of 30,600 youth across the state. This annual dropout rate multiplied by the four years of high school means that roughly one of every four Michigan high school students who start the ninth grade leaves school without a diploma.

Dropping out of school is not an event but the culmination of a process that often accelerates at the middle grades level as students who haven't mastered the basic skills fall further and further behind. In the transition from elementary school some students struggle to negotiate a larger building with more students in a competitive atmosphere with increased grading rigor. Results from the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP) reflect a significant decline in the share of students performing at satisfactory or proficient levels for several subjects in the middle grades (6th through 8th) compared to students at the elementary level.

[1] *Kids Count Data Book 2002: State Profiles in Child Well-Being.* Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation.

[a] Seventeen year-olds are included as juveniles to fit the national definition even though in Michigan they are not considered juveniles.

Teen Births

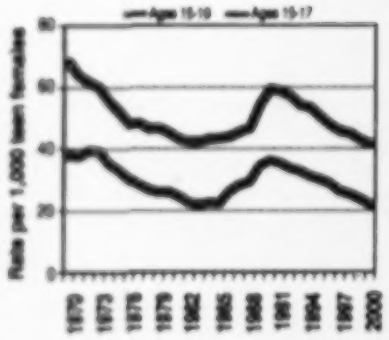
In Michigan births to teens aged 15-17 plummeted by 32 percent over the 1990s—from 35 of every 1,000 school-aged teens giving birth at the beginning of the decade to 24 by the end. Roughly 4,600 Michigan teens gave birth in 2000 compared to almost 7,000 in 1990.

Among all counties, Livingston County had the lowest rate (7 births per 1,000 teens aged 15-17), and the west Michigan counties of Lake (49) and Muskegon (42) the highest. Among the most populous counties, Wayne had the highest rate (34) and Macomb (10) the lowest. Wayne County, however, also experienced one of the most profound declines (40%) in the birth rate among this age group over the trend period. Throughout the state most counties experienced improvement on this key measure: only ten counties saw their teen birth rates increase over the decade.

Birth rates for Michigan's younger teens aged 15-17 in 2000 dropped close to the record low of 1983 when teen birth rates started to climb after a steady decline over the 1970s. While Michigan's rate of births to teens aged 15-17 ranked the state16th in the nation, according to the 2002 national KIDS COUNT report, the national teen birth rate continued to be

[1] *A League Table of Teenage Births in Rich Nations.* Innocenti Report Card: Issue No. 3. Florence, Italy: Innocenti Research Centre, United Nations Children's Fund. (July 2001), p. 2. (Rich nations are the 30 nations that produce two-thirds of the world's goods and services.)

Michigan teen birth rates dropped to near-record lows in 2000.



Source: Vital Records and Health Data Development Section, Michigan Department of Community Health

the highest in the developed world—about four times the average of the European Union and double the second highest rate.[1]

Most teens neither wish nor intend to become pregnant: 86 percent of births to Michigan teens (under age 20) were unintended compared to 41 percent for women in their 20s.[2] A multi-faceted approach to teen pregnancy prevention that includes encouraging teens to postpone intercourse while providing information and the means to protect sexually active teens from pregnancy and sexually transmitted infection seems to be the best strategy to maintain the steady decline in teen birth rates, according to the Alan Guttmacher Institute.[3]

[1] Michigan PRAMS 1999 Report. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health. February 2001. (Table 4. Prevalence of intended and unintended pregnancies by demographic characteristics)

[3] *A League Table of Teenage Births in Rich Nations*, p. 24.

Young Adolescents at Home

Some recent studies, such as the National Survey of American Families and Michigan Middle Start—an initiative to improve teaching and learning in the state's middle grades—provide valuable insight into the lives of Michigan's young adolescents. The Middle Start data are based on 56,000 Michigan middle grades students in 127 Middle Start schools in the 2000-01 school year. (Unless otherwise cited, all data cited in this discussion are from the Michigan Middle Start student survey data compiled by the Center for Prevention Research and Development at the University of Illinois.) Data from these studies clearly demonstrate the disadvantages suffered by youth in low-income families.

One-third of Michigan young adolescents lived in a low-income family.

One of every three Michigan youth, ages 10-15, lived in a low-income family, according to the National Survey of American Families.[5] (Low-income is defined as less than double the federal poverty level or $33,790 for a family of four in 2000.)[6] Roughly three of every five African American youth lived in a low-income family compared to just over one of every four white youth (59% compared to 28%). They thus are more widely affected by the significant inequities linked to income, particularly in the areas of enrichment activities during non-school hours, health care, and education. The concentration of racial minorities, particularly African American youth, into relatively few urban areas with high unemployment and poverty compounds this economic disadvantage. Three quarters of Michigan's African American children lived in eight Michigan cities, according to 2000 Census.

Youth in low-income families are at much higher risk of food insecurity or hunger. Roughly half of Michigan's low-income children lived in families where parents worried about or experienced difficulty affording food in the previous year, compared to 14 percent of children in higher income families.[7] Hungry children are more likely to experience fatigue or irritability. Recent research studies have documented the direct link between food insecurity and hunger in children and poor mental health and higher rates of behavioral disorders, including hyperactivity, depression, and withdrawal.[8] Hungry children were also more likely to suffer from difficulties in getting along with their peers, and, significantly, teens experiencing food insufficiency also sustained double the rates of school suspension.[9]

[5] National Survey of American Families. (1997-99) Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

[6] While low-income is defined as under 200% of poverty by the National Survey of American Families, low-income references to data from the Michigan Middle Start survey in this discussion will reflect family income at 185% of the federal poverty level (eligibility for free and reduced lunch participation).

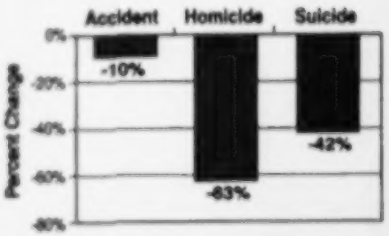
[7] Shirley Rafferty Zedlewski. "Family Economic Well-Being: Findings from the National Survey of American Families." *Snapshots of America's Families II.* Washington D.C.: Urban Institute. (October 2000). Table 1, p. 6.

[8] *The Consequences of Hunger and Food Insecurity for Children: Evidence from Recent Scientific Studies.* Waltham, MA: Center on Hunger and Poverty, Heller School for Social Policy and Management, Brandeis University. (June 2002). p 7.

[9] Ibid. p. 8.

Teen Injury Deaths

Michigan teen injury death rates for all causes declined between 1990 and 2000.



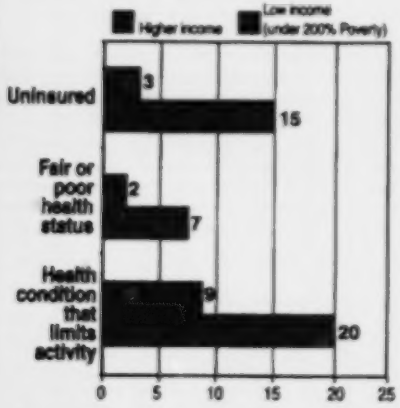
Source: Based on data from Vital Records and Health Data Development, Michigan Department of Community Health

The injury death rate from accidents, homicides and suicides among teens aged 15-19 also dropped by a third in Michigan over the 1990s. In Michigan the death rates from all causes dropped, but homicide, with a decrease of almost two-thirds, showed the biggest decline.

At the end of the decade 48 of every 100,000 teens in this age group died from an injury compared to 71 in the early 1990s. A total of 342 Michigan youth suffered a fatal injury in 2000 compared to 508 in 1990. Several of the largest counties led the decline with rates in Ingham, Saginaw, and Wayne dropping by half. The 2000 rate ranged from a low of 25 per 100,000 youth in Ingham and Macomb counties to 160 in Menominee County. Among the most populous counties, Genesee (58) and Wayne (57) had the highest rates.

Older teens in Michigan died at twice the rate of children in other age groups when disease deaths are included. Injury deaths represented roughly three-quarters of all Michigan teen deaths in the year 2000 compared to only half of total deaths for children ages 1-14. Two of three Michigan teen injury deaths resulted from an accident; most (80%) involved a motor vehicle.

The health status of Michigan's young adolescents differed dramatically by income level.



Source: National Survey of American Families 1997-99. Tabulations by Child Trends.

One of seven low-income youth did not have health insurance, and many lacked access to mental health services.

Health status and health insurance are also significantly linked to family income levels. Michigan's youth in low-income families were more than twice as likely to have a health condition that limited their activity—20 percent compared to 9 percent of youth in higher income families.[10] However, Michigan youth in low-income families were five times more likely to be uninsured compared to those in higher income families—15 percent compared to 3 percent.[11] Uninsured children have much less access to care. National studies show that only two of five (42%) *uninsured* children, ages 6-17, were likely to receive timely care for illness or injury compared to 56 percent of publicly insured children and 65 percent of those with private insurance.[12]

Family income also made a significant difference in the mental health of young people. Almost half (48%)of Michigan young adolescents from low-income families were described by a parent as having been sad or depressed within the past month, compared to 37 percent of higher income youth.[13] They were also significantly more likely to have their parents report that within the past month they had trouble concentrating (42% vs. 33%) and getting along with others (40% vs. 25%). These findings have sobering implications as numerous studies have documented the links between social and emotional development and academic learning. Low-income youth are unlikely to have access to mental health care, and even for youth with health insurance, mental health services are often not included, and, when available, services emphasize treatment (often limited by maximums or deductibles) rather than prevention.

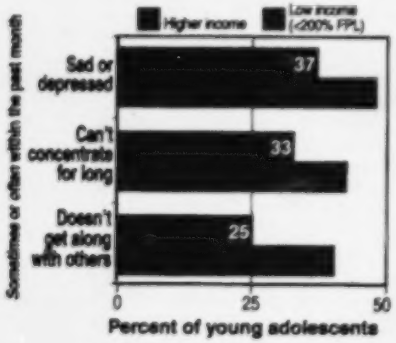
[10] National Survey of American Families. (1997-99) Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

[11] Ibid.

[12] Children's Health Care Quality, Fall 2000. Statistical Brief #3. Medical Expenditure Panel Survey. (http://www.meps.ahrq.gov/papers/st3/stat03.htm)

[13] National Survey of American Families. (1997-99) Tabulations by Child Trends, Inc.

Income significantly affects mental health and relationships for Michigan's young adolescents.



Source: National Survey of American Families, 1997-99. Tabulations by Child Trends.

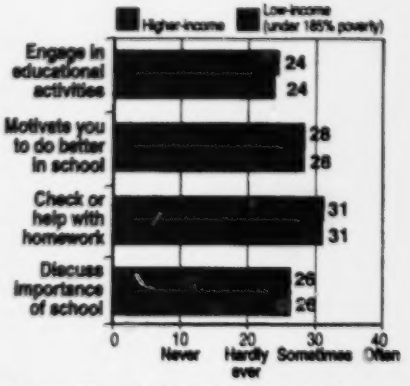
While the majority of low-income youth succeed in school, the more they are burdened with chronic economic, social, and psychological "stressors" or risks, the greater the likelihood that success in this critical area will elude them encumber them.

The level of parental involvement for Michigan middle graders did not vary with income level.

Parents of Michigan middle grades students on *average,* were most likely to have provided homework assistance and oversight (sometimes), and least likely (between hardly ever and sometimes) to have participated in educational activities. There was essentially no difference in the average level of parental involvement in education for low-income and higher income middle grades students.

Overall roughly half (54%) of Michigan middle grades students reported that their parents often made sure homework assignments were completed, and over a third (35%) reported often receiving parental help with homework.[14] Two of every five middle graders reported often receiving parental rewards for doing well in school. In contrast, over a quarter (27%) of Michigan parents never attended school events or meetings. While almost two-thirds of middle graders reported their parents talked to

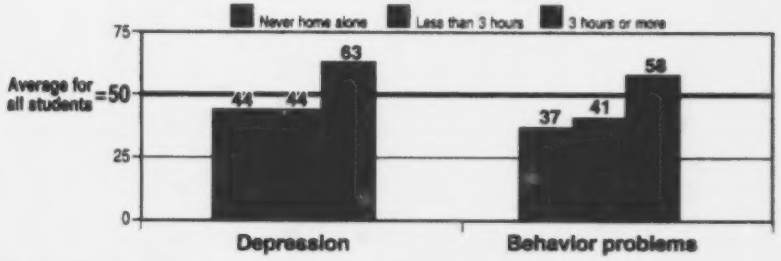
Parental involvement averaged at similar levels for Michigan's low-income and higher income families.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

[14] Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Middle grades students home alone after school for long hours were more likely to suffer problems.



These scores are standardized t-scores. The average, based on a national sample of middle-grade students participating in the Self-Study over the past seven years, is set at 50. Ideally student reports of depression and behavior problems would be lower than average.

Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

them sometimes or often about the importance of school subjects in the "real" world and potential careers, roughly half said their parents never or hardly ever talked to them about getting along with teachers or getting along with other students. Other studies of Michigan youth have shown positive family communication where youth report seeking advice and accepting counsel from a parent dropped from 45 percent to 30 percent between sixth and eighth grades.[15]

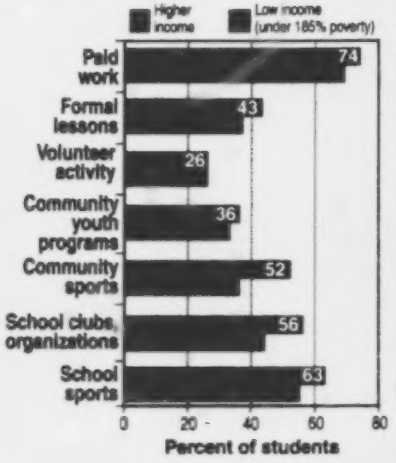
Young adolescents left on their own for long periods averaged higher levels of behavior problems and depression.

Strong relationships with caring adults exert a steadying influence during this formative stage, but as an increasing number of parents work outside the home, youngsters in these middle years are likely to be left on their own. Young adolescents left home alone for three hours or more were much more likely to suffer ill effects.[16] For example, these youth averaged much higher depression scores than their peers who did not stay home alone or stayed home alone less than three hours at a stretch. Similarly these youth had significantly higher averages for behavior problems, and lower scores for self-esteem and academic efficacy.[17] Overall, 23 percent of Michigan middle graders reported being left on their own without adult supervision after school for three or more hours, but 29 percent of students in low-income families were in this situation compared to 20 percent of students from higher income families.

Youth in low-income families participated in extracurricular activities at lower rates.

Participation in extracurricular activities provide youth with structured opportunities to interact with adults and

Higher income Michigan middle graders were much more likely to participate in school-based activities and community sports programs.



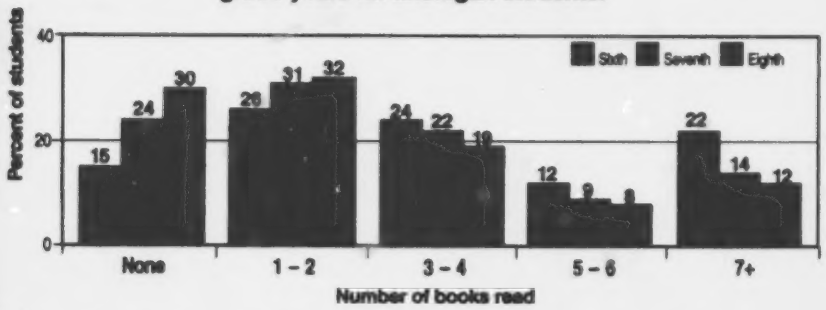
Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

[15] Joanne G. Keith, Melissa Q. Huber, Amy Griffin, and Francisco Villarruel. *Building Best Lives: Profiles of 24,000 Michigan Youth from 2 Asset Approaches*. (February 2002). p. 35.

[16] Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

[17] Academic efficacy is defined as "Students are willing to work hard to be academically successful." A sample item from the survey is "I can do even the hardest work in my classes if I try." Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Significant declines in leisure reading occurred over middle grade years for Michigan students.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

develop social and team skills outside the academic arena. Such activities are related to positive adjustment, better academic performance, and successful completion of high school. Participation can be hampered for youth whose parents are at work during after-school hours or on weekends because transportation may be a problem, especially for middle grades students. Low-income workers tend to have much less flexibility in their hours and schedules than higher income workers.

Michigan's low-income middle grades students were much less likely to report participation in community sports programs like Little League baseball or soccer than their higher income peers.[18] Just over a third (36%) of youth from low-income families reported participation in such community sports programs compared to over half (52%) of students in higher-income families. Although middle graders from both income groups participated at higher levels in school sports programs, participation for low-income youth still lagged behind youth in higher income families (55% vs. 63%). A similar pattern persisted with participation in school clubs and organizations (44% vs. 56% higher income students).

Time spent watching television or playing computer games remained steady over the middle grades years, but leisure reading dropped steeply.

Most Michigan middle grades students reported spending substantial amounts of times watching television or playing computer/video games on weekdays.[19]

[18] Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

[19] Television watching cannot be separated from playing computer or video games. The question was: On an average school day, how many hours a day do you watch TV, or play computer or video games before or after school?

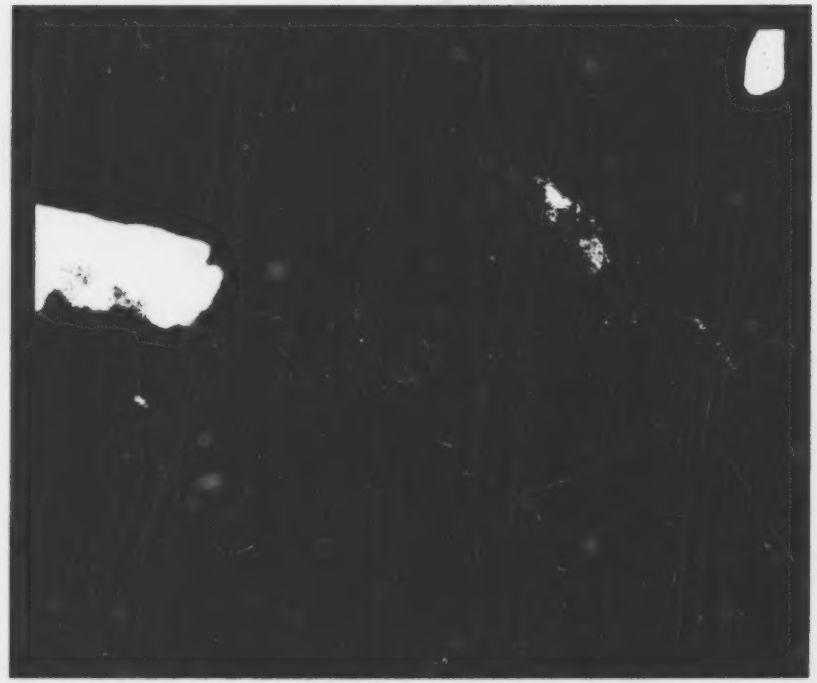


Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. *Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts.*

Two of five middle grades students reported engaging in such activities before or after school for more than three hours a day.[20] Another two of five spent one to three hours a day. Only one of five reported such activities for an hour or less each day. This pattern persisted across grade levels.

A striking difference, however, did occur between low-income and higher income students in that almost one in three students in low-income families spent more than *four* hours a day watching television or playing computer/video games compared to one in five students in higher income families.[21] Lower participation in extra curricular activities and more time home alone may explain some of this difference. Students in low-income families would also be more likely to watch television than play computer/video games since access to computer technology is significantly affected by income level. Only two of three low-income middle graders reported having access to a computer at home, compared to nine of ten higher income middle graders.[22]

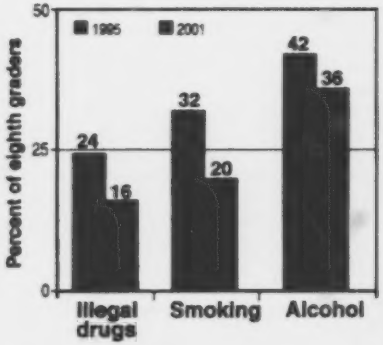
[20-22] Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Unlike the consistent pattern over the middle grades in time spent watching television or playing computer games, leisure reading dropped significantly between the sixth and eighth grades, according to findings from the Michigan Middle Start survey. Given the importance of literacy in the information age, such findings are troubling. Just over a tenth (12%) of eighth graders reported having read seven or more books (not including assigned books for schoolwork) within the past three months compared to almost a quarter (22%) of sixth graders, and almost a third (30%) eighth grade of middle graders had not read any books compared to only 15 percent of sixth graders.[23] The pattern varied little by family income—only a percentage point in most categories.

Substance abuse among Michigan middle grade students declined significantly between 1995 and 2001.

Many youth begin to experiment with drugs and alcohol during the middle grades, and many studies have documented initiation at ages 13 or 14. Prevention efforts seem to be paying off, however, as substance abuse among Michigan middle grade students dropped steeply between 1995 and 2001, according to the latest survey findings from Michigan Middle Start.[24] In 1995, more than two of five Michigan eighth graders (42%) reported having had an alcoholic drink in the previous month compared to 36 percent in 2001. The use of tobacco and illegal drugs declined even more steeply with only a fifth (20%) of eighth graders reporting having smoked at least one cigarette in the past month, compared to almost a third (32%) in 1995, and 16 percent had tried an illegal substance, compared to 24 percent in 1995.[25]

Substance abuse* among Michigan eighth graders dropped steeply in late 1990s.



* at least once in previous month

Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Risk factors for substance abuse include problems with academic performance, antisocial behaviors, student perceptions of risk, and availability of the substances. Current research suggests that multiple strong positive relationships within the family, school, and community, are one of the most effective ways of preventing youth from getting involved in long-term substance abuse. Less than half of Michigan youth in middle grades, however, reported receiving support from three or more non-parental adults, and youth experiences of "caring neighbors" dropped from 53 percent to 41 percent between the sixth and eighth grade.[26]

Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. *Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts.*

[23-25] Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

[26] Joanne G. Keith, Melissa Q. Huber, Amy Griffin, and Francisco Villarruel. *Building Best Lives: Profiles of 24,000 Michigan Youth from 2 Asset Approaches.* (February 2002). p. 35.

Juvenile Arrests for Violent and Property Offenses

The number of juvenile arrests in a community provides a measure of the frequency at which youth come into contact with the criminal justice system and the kinds of offenses involved. In the year 2000, youth ages 10-17, accounted for 14,900 of Michigan arrests for the eight index crimes—11 percent of all arrests for violent index offenses and 34 percent of property offenses.[1]

Most juvenile index crime arrests (86%) were for property offenses, especially larceny, which includes such activities as purse snatching, shoplifting, theft from motor vehicles, and bicycle theft. The 8,800 arrests for larceny represented three-quarters of the juvenile arrests for index *property* offenses, with the other three offenses—burglary, motor vehicle theft and arson—accounting for the other quarter.

Arrests for *violent* index offenses (involving another person) represented roughly 14 percent of all juvenile arrests for index crime. Of these 1,900 arrests, two-thirds were for aggravated assault, which usually involves a weapon or the potential of serious injury. Arrests for homicide, rape and robbery made up the balance.

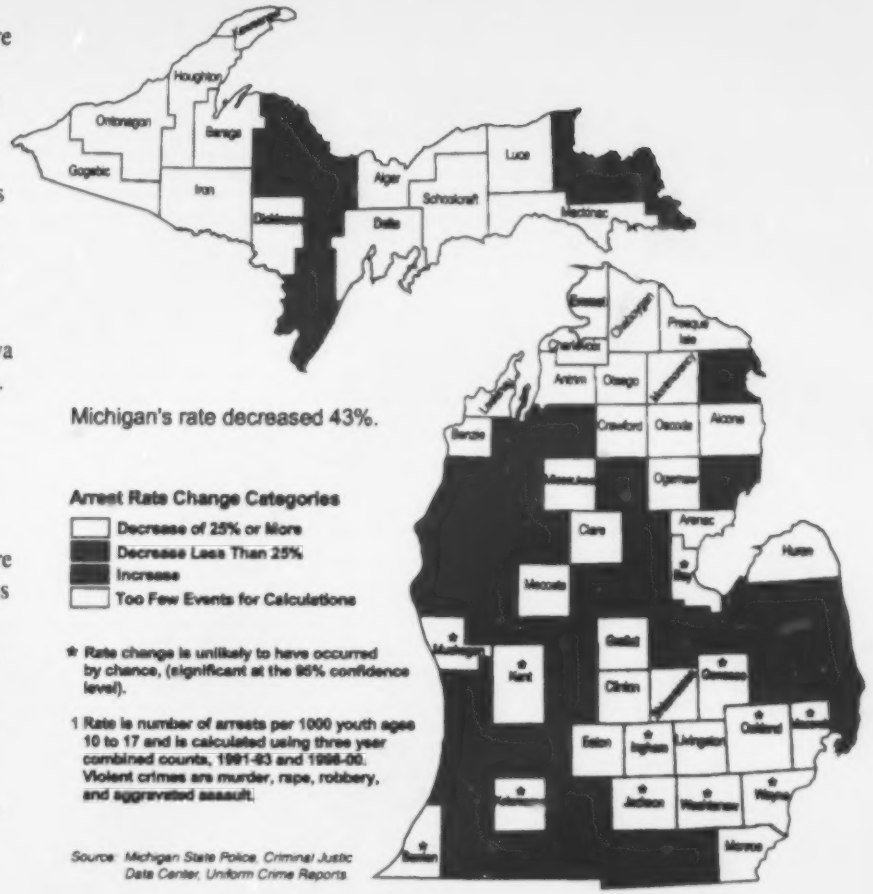
Among the 63 Michigan counties where rates could be calculated for juvenile arrests for *violent* crime, Eaton County had the lowest rate (0.3 among 1,000 youth), and Ingham and Wexford the highest—4 arrests per 1,000 youth ages 10-17. Of the 57 counties where the percentage change could be calculated, 12 experienced a significant decline in these arrests over the 1990s—with declines of over 25 percent; only Ottawa County sustained a significant increase.

Eaton County had the lowest juvenile arrest rate for *property* offenses, 0.3 arrests per 1,000 youth, with Grand Traverse sustaining the highest arrest rate—37. Trends in juvenile arrests were even more positive for property offenses with a substantial majority of counties experiencing declining rates. Of the 81 counties where trends could be calculated, 57 reflected significant declines, almost all of them down by at least a quarter over the decade. These trends mirror downward trends in crime in the nation and among the adult population over the same period.

Young adolescents, ages 10-14, represented about a third of all juvenile index crime arrests, and a slightly lower percentage (29%) for the violent index crime offenses. Young adolescents represented a third or more of juvenile arrests for five of the eight index crimes: aggravated assault, burglary, rape, larceny and arson. The largest share for any individual offense by young adolescents was the 61 percent of the 159 arrests for arson. Not surprising, young adolescents also constituted roughly half the arrests for the status violations, which affect only minors; vandalism; and sex offenses (other than rape and prostitution).

Juvenile Arrests: Violent Crimes

Percentage Change from 1992 to 1999[1]



Michigan's rate decreased 43%.

Arrest Rate Change Categories

- Decrease of 25% or More
- Decrease Less Than 25%
- Increase
- Too Few Events for Calculations

★ Rate change is unlikely to have occurred by chance, (significant at the 95% confidence level).

1 Rate is number of arrests per 1000 youth ages 10 to 17 and is calculated using three year combined counts, 1991-93 and 1998-00. Violent crimes are murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: Michigan State Police, Criminal Justic Data Center, Uniform Crime Reports

[1] Index crimes are considered more serious or more frequent. An arrest is classified under the most serious offense committed during the incident. Index offenses are used to compare the incidence of crime across communities as they have standard definitions.

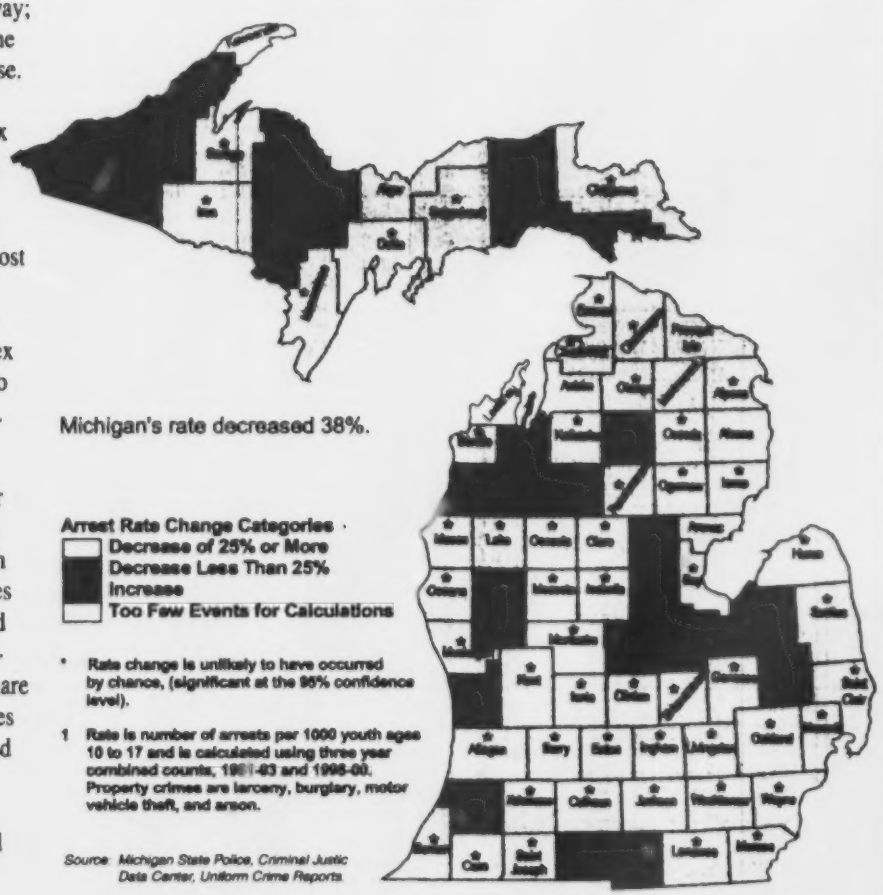
Female offenders were also more likely to be arrested for a status offense, especially run-away; they represented 61 percent of the 84 juvenile arrests for this offense. Females represented half the juvenile arrests for the non-index crime of embezzlement, and close to 40 percent for curfew/ loitering and fraud. Of the eight index crimes, larceny was the most gender-neutral offense with females representing 38 percent arrests. For five of the eight index crimes, males comprised close to 90 percent or more of all arrests.

White youth represented 70 percent of all juvenile arrests for index crimes in Michigan, compared to their 72 percent share in the child population. Their shares of arrests for burglary (81%) and arson (88%) were disproportionately high, while overall their share of arrests for violent index crimes was low (55%). They represented almost all (93%) of the almost 6,000 arrests for the non-index liquor law violations, the second largest group of arrests for any single offense.

African American youth represented 27 percent of all juvenile arrests for index crimes in Michigan, compared to their 17 percent share in the child population. They had particularly large shares of arrests for the violent index offenses of homicide and robbery. Among the index offenses, their share was smallest (10%) for the property index offense of arson. For non-index offenses African American youth had disproportionately low shares of arrests for runaway (1%), liquor laws (4%), driving under the influence (5%), vandalism (10%), and sex offenses (14%).

Juvenile Arrests: Property Crimes

Percentage Change from 1992 to 1999[1]



Michigan's rate decreased 38%.

Arrest Rate Change Categories
- Decrease of 25% or More
- Decrease Less Than 25%
- Increase
- Too Few Events for Calculations

* Rate change is unlikely to have occurred by chance, (significant at the 95% confidence level).

1 Rate is number of arrests per 1000 youth ages 10 to 17 and is calculated using three year combined counts, 1991-93 and 1998-00. Property crimes are larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: Michigan State Police, Criminal Justic Data Center, Uniform Crime Reports

Michigan Juvenile Arrests by Offense: Age, Gender, and Race

	Total Juvenile Arrests (ages 10-17)	% younger teens (ages 10-14)	% male	% white	% Black	% All other
Index Crimes						
Violent		29	82	55	42	2
Homicide		0	91	17	82	2
Rape		35	92	65	32	3
Robbery		17	93	30	68	2
Aggravated Assault		33	76	64	34	2
Property		35	68	73	25	3
Burglary		33	90	81	17	2
Larceny		35	62	72	25	2
Motor Vehicle Theft		26	82	58	39	4
Arson		61	89	88	10	2
Total Index		34	70	70	27	3
Non-Index Crimes						
Non-Aggravated Assault		38	68	80	18	2
Stolen Property		13	86	26	73	1
Vandalism		48	89	88	10	2
Weapons		16	92	51	47	2
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)		48	92	82	14	3
Narcotic Laws		12	87	72	26	2
Driving Under Influence of Alcohol/Narcotics		2	76	92	5	3
Liquor Laws		9	68	93	4	3
Disorderly Conduct		25	78	66	32	2
All Other*		24	68	80	17	3
Status Offenses		49	57	63	28	8
Other (misc)**		0	0	66	32	2
Total Non-Index						

* *Includes Drunkenness and Vagrancy*

** *Includes seven offenses with less than 380 arrests, most under 50.*

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Young Adolescents at School

School is the place where young adolescents gain a sense of themselves in the larger world. Pressures mount during the middle grades, as students must exercise basic skills in reading and math to master ever more complex content. The numbers of children receiving special education services peak during these years, as do disciplinary actions such as suspension and expulsion. Many educators have recognized the importance of implementing more effective strategies to improve teaching and learning during this stage by addressing the developmental needs of young adolescents and helping more students become successful learners. The middle school setting is critical in a myriad of interrelated ways in the lives of young adolescents. Their social relationships, especially with their peers, and academic lives are centered within its formal and informal structures. Survey results suggest that too many students in the middle grades face mounting pressures to perform academically without the resources to succeed.

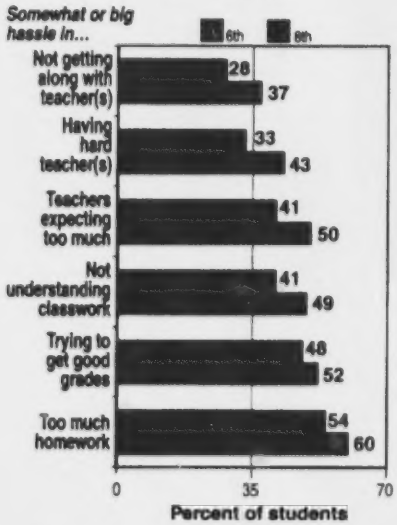
Academic rather than social stressors mounted during middle grades years.

Young adolescence is often viewed as a period when youth are most concerned about their social life and relationships, but much larger shares of middle graders reported academic stressors. These stressors affected growing shares of students across the middle grades, according to Michigan Middle Start student survey data.[27]

In contrast, relatively small shares of middle grades students reported social stressors, and the shares remained stable over the middle grade years.[28] Most middle graders reported they did not experience social stress such as peer pressure to smoke, drink alcohol or use illegal drugs or feeling friendless. At least 85 percent of Michigan middle grade students reported not encountering negative peer pressure, no shortage of friends, and no prejudice from other students or from teachers. In fact, among all social stresses middle graders were least likely to report the experience of negative peer pressure; only one in twenty of all Michigan middle graders reported *big* hassles from such pressure. Negative peer pressure, however, was the only social stressor that showed substantial change over the grades. The share affected almost doubled between the sixth and eighth grades, rising from 7 percent of sixth graders to 13 percent of eighth graders. Social skills were a problem for one in ten of Michigan middle graders, who reported *big* hassles with getting along with other students, fighting or having problems with friends, or not being part of the "popular" group.

In contrast to the relatively small shares of middle graders reporting having experienced social stress, roughly half of Michigan middle grades students reported stress on four of the six academic measures within the previous

Academic stressors grew over middle grades for Michigan students.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. *Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts*

[27,28] Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Education: Science MEAP

The majority of fifth and eighth graders did not meet the state proficiency standard for science skills in the 2000-01 school year. *Three* of five fifth graders and *four* of five eighth graders taking the science test of the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) did not demonstrate proficiency in science. While most high school students passed the science MEAP, a sizeable share failed to meet the proficient standard—*two* of five test takers. The improvement in performance may be partially explained by the attrition in the number of students taking the test: Only three-quarters of the class of 2002 who had taken the science MEAP in the eighth grade took the test in high school.

Fifth graders and high school students both showed improvement on the science test over the trend periods: the share of elementary students unable to meet the standard dropped by 21 percent and by 18 percent for high school students. In contrast, the share of eighth graders not meeting the standard rose by 2 percent. Almost all of the improvement in the fifth grade MEAP results, however, occurred in the second year (1997) of the test, when those scoring at the proficient level rose from 27 to 37 percent of test takers. Since 1998 the share of proficient students has not shown any consistent improvement.

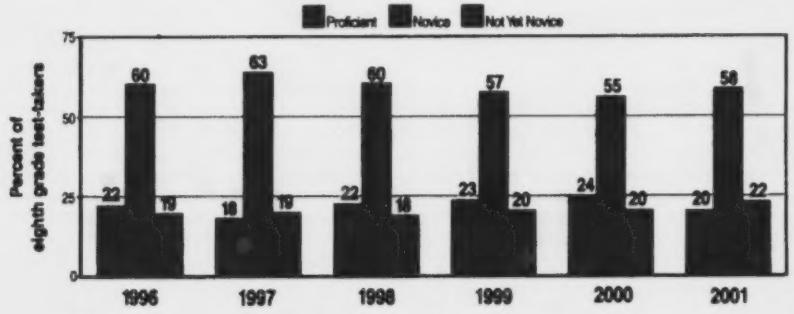
At the eighth grade level, outcomes are much worse than among fifth graders with less than a quarter of students demonstrating proficiency over the last six years, and the share of students in the lowest performance category, "not yet novice," growing enough over the years to exceed the share of achievers in 2001. These standards may have made unrealistic demands on students not taught the appropriate skills or material. Despite these shockingly low achievement rates no systemic professional development was implemented to improve skills and content knowledge for the science teachers at the middle grades level. (A new science test was administered with adjusted standards in the 2001-02 school year for fifth and eighth graders; on the new test 73 percent of fifth graders and 66 percent of eighth graders met the proficiency standard.)[1]

County Trends

Outcomes varied dramatically among the counties for students taking the science test in 2000-01. Less than a third of fifth graders did not meet the science proficiency standard in the science MEAP in the northwestern counties of Leelanau and Missaukee while three-quarters or more of students could not meet the standard in the Luce, Lake and Gladwin counties. Midland County's one-third of eighth graders meeting the proficiency standard on the science test represented the best county performance at this level while Lake County had the worst with only 3 percent demonstrating proficiency. On the high school science test, only 18 percent of eleventh graders in Leelanau County were unable to meet the science proficiency standard compared to over half (56%) in Wayne.

[1] County MEAP data for 2001-02 were not available in time for publication.

Achievement for Michigan eighth graders on the science MEAP showed little gain between 1996 and 2001.

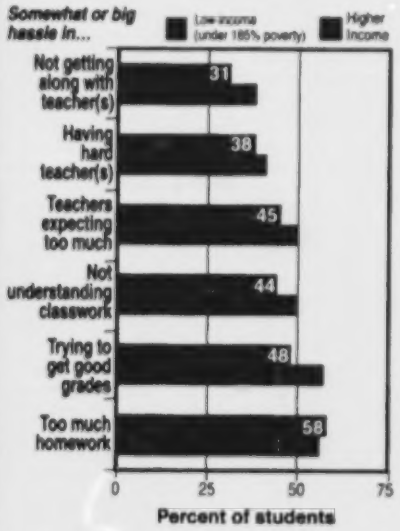


Source: Michigan Department of Treasury

All counties showed improvement in reducing the share of *fifth* graders who could not demonstrate proficiency in the science test. The northwestern county of Missaukee led the way with a reduction of more than half in the share of fifth graders not passing the science MEAP between 1996 and 2001. Similarly all but eight counties experienced smaller shares of students failing the *high school* science test. Among the eight counties with increasing shares of students unable to demonstrate proficiency, most showed only a marginal worsening with Alcona County having a large increase—57 percent more students unable to meet the standard. Manistee County showed the largest improvement with the share of eleventh graders not meeting the proficiency standard dropping by half over the trend period.

In contrast to the widespread improvement across all or most counties for the fifth and eleventh graders, the share of their *eighth* graders failing to meet the science standard grew in most Michigan counties (52). Most counties, however, registered only marginal gains or losses. The largest improvements occurred in the Upper Peninsula counties of Dickinson, Iron, and Ontonagon, where the share of eighth graders failing the science MEAP test dropped by 15-16 percent. In Benzie and Livingston counties the share grew by 19 and 16 percent, respectively.

Larger shares of low-income middle grades students reported academic/school stress on almost all measures.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

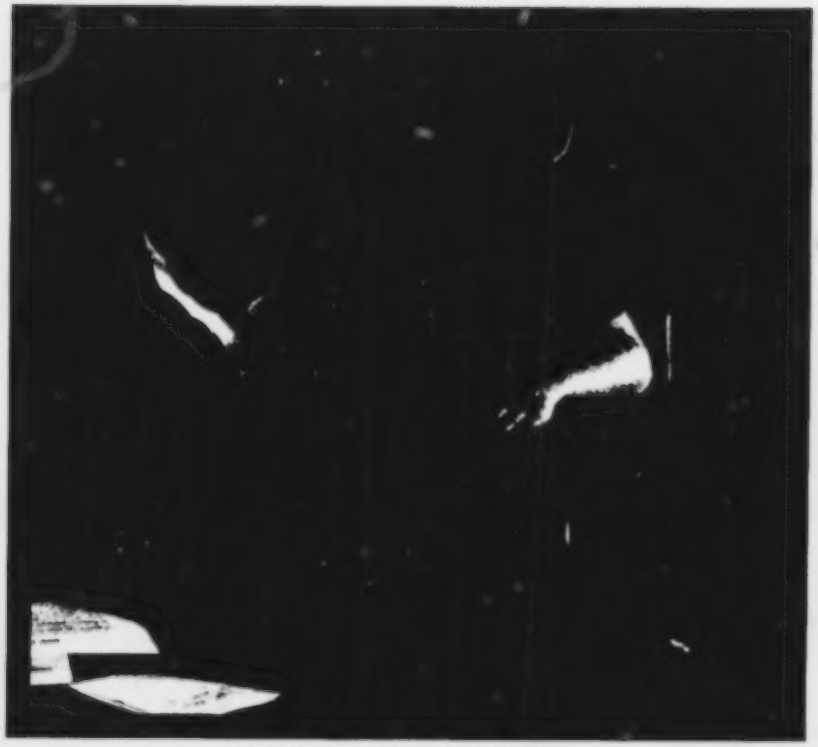
month, according to Michigan Middle Start data.[29] Over half (58%) of Michigan middle graders reported somewhat or a big "hassle" from having too much homework, and roughly half felt stressed by trying to get good grades, and not understanding the class work. One in four middle grades students in Michigan reported that trying to get good grades and having too much homework were "big hassles."[30] Almost a third of students in all grades spent more than an hour each night on homework, and a tenth reported spending more than two hours each night.[31] (These patterns remained stable over the three grades.)

Academic stressors also affected ever-larger shares of Michigan students over the middle grades; for example, between sixth and eighth grades the share of students reporting academic pressures rose nine percentage points in the following areas: not understanding class work, teachers expecting too much, and not getting along with teachers.[32] By the eighth grade one of two students reported having the experience of teachers expecting too much and not understanding class work; almost two of five reported trouble getting along with a teacher.

Getting good grades posed a "big hassle" for almost a third of low-income middle grades students.

The biggest difference between low-income and higher income middle graders was the nine-percentage-point difference in the effort to get good grades: almost three of every five low-income students reported struggling for good grades compared to roughly two of five higher income students. Furthermore, almost a third (30%) of low-income students reported stress from the effort to get good grades as a "big hassle" compared to a fifth (20%) of higher income middle graders.

The second largest gap in the academic stressors between low-income and higher income middle graders was the seven-point difference in the share of students reporting some or big hassle in not getting along with their teachers—38 percent vs. 31 percent among higher income students. Some of this difference may be explained by the fact that schools with high concentrations of low-income children tend to have more new and uncertified teachers who may be less practiced in defusing conflict with students. Also, students may focus their frustration over standards-based education on teachers.



Only two and three percentage points separated the two income groups, however, in the share of Michigan middle graders reporting too much homework or having hard teachers.

Relatively few middle grades students in Michigan reported feeling they had ready access to teachers and other school staff members, according to findings from the Middle Start survey.[33]

[29-33] Center for Preventive Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Overall these outcomes are particularly troubling in an era when competency in science and mathematics will be ever more critical in an increasingly technological society and economy. Occupations in science and engineering, especially computer specialists, are projected to grow over the decade. At the same time, the upcoming generation will be more diverse, as African Americans, Latinos, and American Indians will constitute almost 60 percent of the national population increase over the decade. In order to meet the need for a sufficient supply of scientists and engineers, it will be necessary to improve the math and science achievement of underrepresented minority students.

Research has demonstrated that while race and ethnicity seem linked to school achievement, when such socio-economic differences as family income and parental education are taken into account, black and Latino teens are actually more likely to graduate from high school and attend college than their white peers.[2] Nevertheless, minority children continue to suffer from poverty rates two to four times those of white children in Michigan, according to the 2000 U.S. Census; individual achievement on the MEAP is not available by socio-economic status at this time.

Achievement Gap

In Michigan's 19 most diverse counties, the achievement gaps between minority racial/ethnic groups and white non-Latino children (hereafter referred to as white students) on the fifth grade science MEAP test is striking. (The achievement gap narrows dramatically in the eighth grade mainly because the share of students demonstrating proficiency in science dropped to only 20 percent in 2001.) The fifth-grade gap was widest between African Americans and whites with an average 35-percentage point difference; Latinos had a 27-point difference; and American Indian students a 22-point difference. Overall, on a weighted average basis (based on enrollment) white students were about twice as likely to pass the MEAP as African American students according to an analysis of a five-year period by Standard & Poor's.[3]

Among the counties, minority fifth graders in Kalamazoo and Kent counties suffered from the largest achievement gaps for all three groups—African Americans, American Indian, and Latinos. For example while 57 percent of white fifth graders in Kent County passed the science MEAP, only 13 percent of Latino youngsters did—a difference of 44 percentage points.

Achievement Gaps in Science Proficiency Between Minority and White Students in Selected Michigan Counties

	African American		American Indian/ Alaskan Native		Latino		White (non-Latino)	
	5th	8th	5th	8th	5th	8th	5th	8th
Berrien	-27	-18	-24	*	-20	*	46	21
Calhoun	-27	-17	*	*	-23	*	38	19
Genesee	-31	-19	-17	-8	-18	-6	47	21
Ingham	-38	-23	-23	*	-21	-20	52	28
Kalamazoo	-43	*	-38	*	-40	-15	52	23
Kent	-43	-27	-32	-24	-44	-23	57	32
Muskegon	-32	-19	-17	*	-24	*	40	21
Oakland	-35	-17	-21	-19	-29	-13	57	28
Ottawa	-37	*	*	*	-38	-24	56	29
Saginaw	-40	*	-4	*	-20	-16	47	20
Washtenaw	-39	-26	*	*	-26	-5	52	30
Wayne	-28	-16	-20	-16	-23	-13	45	20
19-County Average	35	20	22	17	27	15	49	24

Source: MEAP Student Level Data (Ethnicity-based MEAP analysis), Michigan Department of Treasury

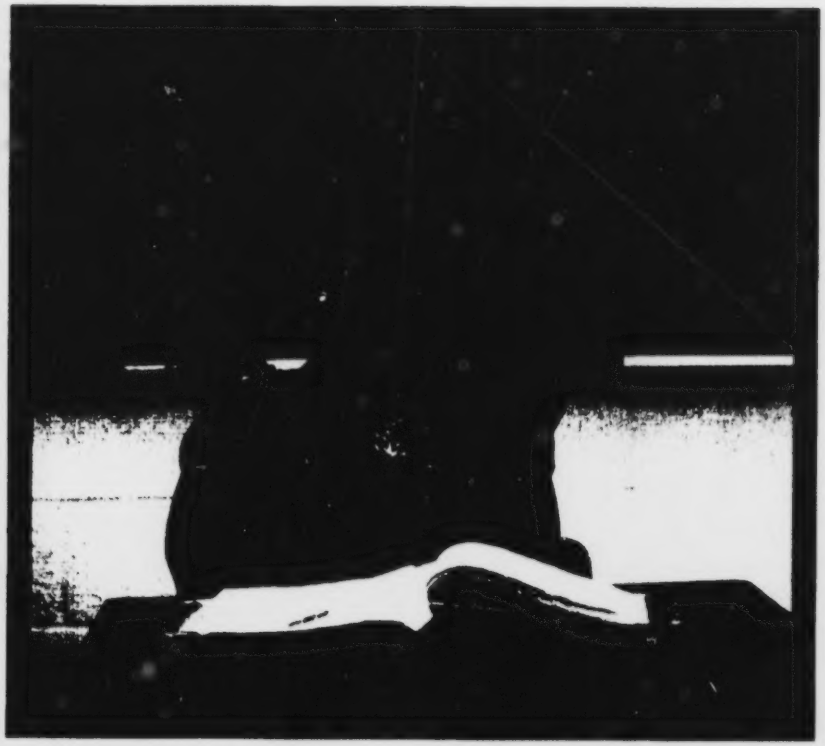
Note: The percentage represents the difference between the share of minority and white students meeting or exceeding science proficiency standards in the specific county.

* Minority/ethnicity data are not reported for counties where either the total test takers or number proficient in science were less than 6.

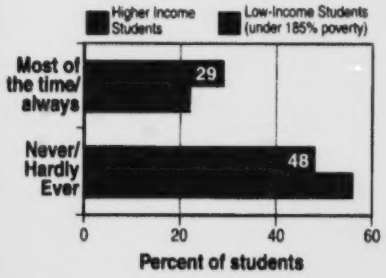
Caution: The share of cases missing race/ethnicity are not considered in the calculations. The majority of the counties considered here had less than 2 percent missing but Saginaw and Kent counties had 3 and 4 percent, and Muskegon and Oakland had 8 and 9 percent.

[2] Zakia Redd, Jennifer Brooks, and Ayelish McGarvey. *Educating America's Youth: What Makes a Difference.* Washington D.C.: Child Trends. August 2002. p. 2.

[3] *Beyond the Averages: Michigan School Trends.* New York, New York: Standard & Poor's School Evaluation Services. (School years 1997-2001).



Low-income middle graders reported feeling less access to teachers and staff about academic or school problems than higher income students.

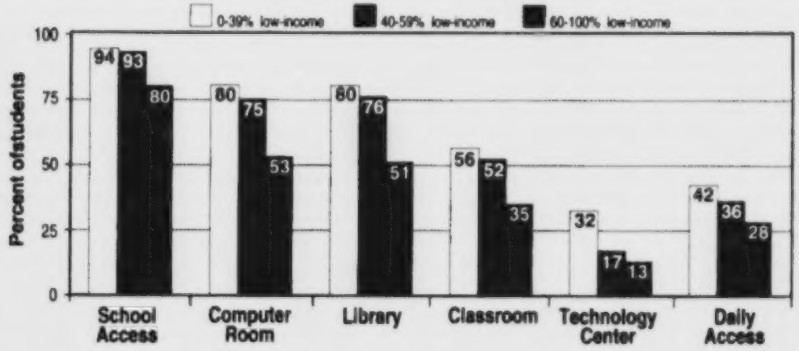


Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Less than a third of Michigan middle graders felt they could talk to a teacher or other staff member about academic problems or career and college information always or most of the time, and only 15 percent felt they had substantial access to talk about personal or family problems.[34] Half or more students reported feeling they could never or hardly ever do so. The biggest difference in access to school services between low-income and higher income middle graders in Michigan was that 39 percent of low-income middle graders felt they could *never* talk to a teacher or staff member about academic problems or issues, compared to 31 percent of higher income students. This is particularly troubling in light of the findings about low-income students experiencing much higher academic stress.

[34] Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Michigan middle graders in schools with higher concentrations of low-income students have much less computer access.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Middle grade students in schools with the largest shares of low-income students had the least access to technology in school.

Literacy in computer technology is an essential skill in today's work world. Eight of the ten fastest growing jobs are computer-related, according to the latest projections from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[35] Having a computer in the home is a strong predictor of academic success in math and science, and higher test scores on reading, even after controlling for other factors, such as income.[36] The difference in home access to computers is closely allied to family income and has been popularly labeled "the digital divide." Almost all higher income Michigan middle graders (90%) had computers at home compared to only two-thirds of lower-income students.[37]

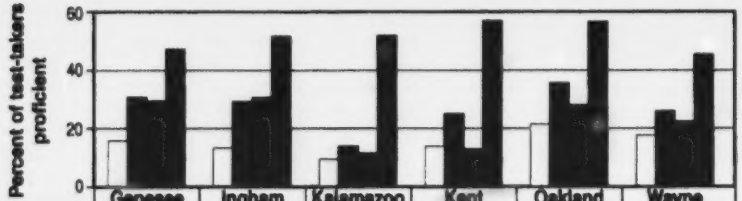
On the surface, school access to computers in Michigan schools narrows the digital divide, but students in schools with the largest concentrations of low-income students reported far less access than student from schools with largest shares of higher income students, 80 percent compared to 94 percent for

[35] Tony Wilhelm, Delia Carmen, and Megan Reynolds. *Connecting Kids to Technology: Challenges and Opportunities*. Kids Count Snapshot (June 2002). Baltimore, MD: The Annie E. Casey Foundation. p. 1.

[36] Ibid. p. 2.

[37] Center for Preventive Research and Development, University of Illinois.

Proficiency on MEAP science test (2000-01) for minority fifth graders differed dramatically among Michigan counties.



	Genesee	Ingham	Kalamazoo	Kent	Oakland	Wayne
African American	16	13	9	14	21	19
American Indian	31	29	14	25	36	26
Latino	29	31	12	13	28	22
White non-Latino	47	52	52	57	57	45

Source: Michigan Department of Treasury

Proficiency rates for white fifth graders ranged from 38 to 57 percent in the 19 counties with passing rates highest in Kent, Oakland, and Ottawa. Therefore, these counties have the potential for the largest gaps. Although Berrien, Calhoun, and Wayne counties had the smallest gaps (28 percentage points) for African American fifth graders, their share of white children passing the science MEAP was also down about 12-19 points from the best-performing counties. The smallest gap (18 percentage points) between Latino and white fifth graders occurred in Genesee County, and between African American and white fifth graders (27 percentage points) in Calhoun County.

The largest shares of African American fifth graders demonstrating proficiency occurred in Oakland (21%), and Latino fifth graders had their best passing rates in Ingham (31%). For American Indian fifth graders the gap was less than 5 percentage points in Lenawee, Saginaw, and Schoolcraft counties while the difference in Kent County was 32 percentage points, and Kalamazoo, 38. Saginaw County had the largest share of American Indian children passing the MEAP (43%), and Kalamazoo the smallest (14%).

The disparities in these outcomes raise troubling issues. Minority students who have two to four times the risk of poverty also tend to be concentrated in high-poverty communities and school districts. (African American children suffer from the highest poverty rates and the deepest concentrations of economic distress.) Despite school funding changes in Proposal A to bring about more equitable funding among the state's schools, Michigan still has one of the largest per-student funding gaps in the nation between high-poverty and low-poverty districts, according to a recent report based on 1999-2000 school year data.[4] The state ranked 41st of 47 states in targeting resources to high-poverty schools. The state's funding gap of $1,103 per student between high- and low-poverty schools translates into a revenue difference of almost half a million dollars ($441,200) between a typical elementary school of 400 students in a high- versus low-poverty school in Michigan.[5] These resources could support research-based strategies and tools to improve teaching and learning, such as high quality professional development, smaller classes, and additional instructional time. Instead, these high poverty schools are more likely to lose state and federal dollars with expansions of charter schools and the latest federal legislation facilitating the movement of students from "failing" schools as measured by achievement on standardized tests.

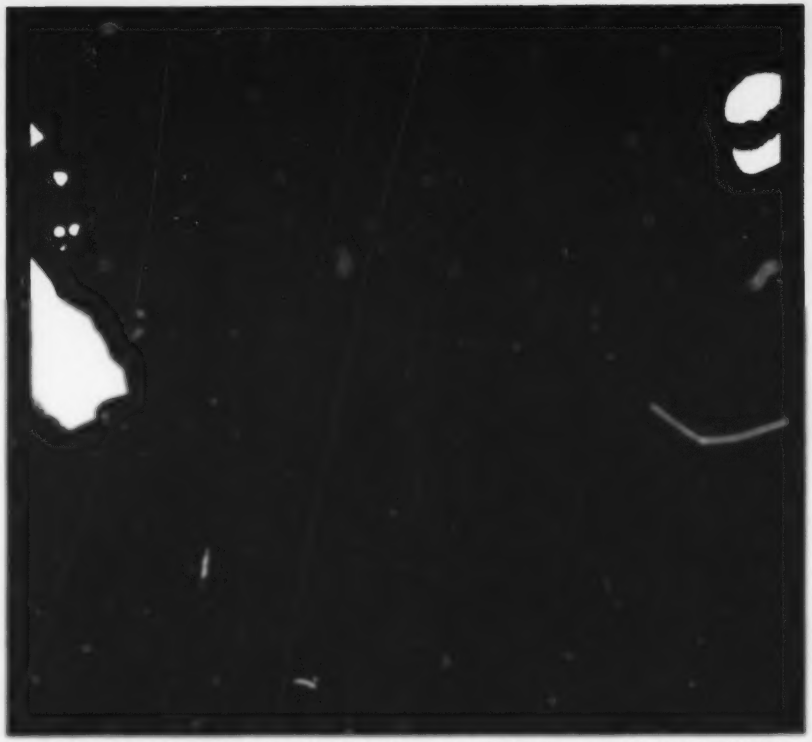
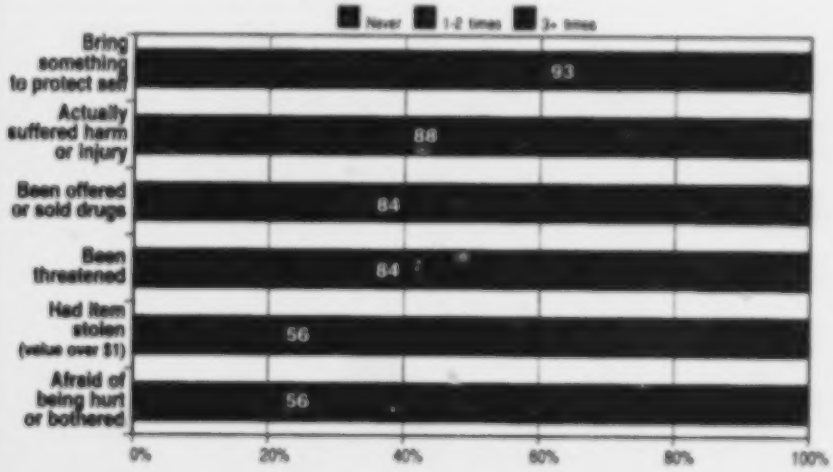


Photo by Bill Bamberger from the exhibit Boys Will Be Men: Photographs by Bill Bamberger. *Courtesy of Flint Institute of Arts*

[4] [5] Greg E. Orfield, *The Funding Gap: Low-Income and Minority Students Receive Fewer Dollars*. Washington, D.C.: The Education Trust. (August 2002). P.2.

School was a safe place for most Michigan middle graders, but fear affected two of five students.



Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

most affluent schools.[38] The frequency and type of computer access was also much greater for for middle graders in schools with a larger share of higher income students; for example, 42 percent of students in most affluent schools reported *daily* access to computers, compared to 28 percent of those in schools where more than three-fifths of the students were from low income families. Furthermore, much larger shares of middle grades students in schools with a preponderance of higher income youth reported having computer access in the classroom, a technology center, or the school library.

Focused professional development for teachers in high-poverty schools in the effective use of classroom technology would be an important step in addressing the digital divide. Higher income parents often have technology access and skills in their jobs so they not only provide their children with computers at home but also with the technical assistance in using them as tools for learning. Teachers have a key role to play in helping low-income students make computers a tool for learning and enrichment.

Most Michigan middle grades students felt safe at school.

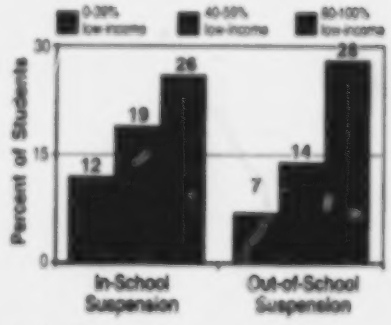
School represented a safe place for most Michigan middle graders most of the time. Close to 90 percent of Michigan middle graders have never been hurt at school although almost half (44%) reported having been afraid at least once or twice; 12 percent reported being beaten up or really hurt at school, and 7 percent brought "something" to school as protection. On most measures of safety the share of low-income students reporting at least one incident was slightly larger (2-4 percentage points) than that of their higher income peers.[39] The biggest difference was the five-percentage point difference in the share of students who reported bringing "something" to school for self-protection (10% vs. 5% higher income). The smallest differences (two-percentage points) were in the share of students offered drugs at school (18% vs. 16% higher income) or those reporting being afraid of being hurt at school (43% vs. 45% higher income).

The majority of middle grades students (55%) reported feeling about as safe in school as they did the previous year, with 22 percent feeling a little more or much more safe while 23 percent felt a little or much less safe.[40] Over a quarter (26%) of low income middle graders in Michigan felt a little or much more safe than the year before compared to a fifth (20%) of higher income students.

Low-income and minority youth suffered from higher rates of discipline.

Young adolescents often test the boundaries of permissible behavior. Roughly two of five Michigan middle grades students reported having been sent to a school administrator's office at least once within the past year as a result of "getting in trouble."[41] One of five students reported three or more such visits. More serious behavior problems often result in suspensions, which can be served within the school or out-of-school. Fifteen percent of middle grades students reported receiving at least one in-school suspension within the last year, and 12

Michigan middle graders in schools with higher concentrations of low-income* students were more likely to be suspended.



* under 185% poverty

Source: Center for Prevention Research and Development, University of Illinois.

[38] [41] Center for Preventive Research and Development, University of Illinois.

High School Dropout

Over 30,600 Michigan high school students left high school during the 1999-2000 school year without having obtained their diploma. The share of high school students dropping out of high school rose 15 percent over the decade from 6 percent in the 1990-91 school year to almost 7 percent in 1999-00. For a graduating class, this rate would mean that roughly a quarter of students who began the ninth grade would not graduate. Some of these students may complete a General Equivalency Diploma or return to Adult Basic Education to complete their diploma requirements at some later date, but many will not.

Some of the lowest dropout rates (2% or less) were in the Upper Peninsula counties of Dickinson, Houghton and Ontonagon while the large urban counties of Wayne (19%) and Ingham (14%) sustained some of the highest rates. The northern counties of Clare and Mecosta experienced the biggest improvements with their dropout rates dropping by more than half while Ingham County saw its dropout rates triple.

percent at least one out-of-school suspension. Roughly 5 percent of students reported three or more in-school suspensions, and 5 percent reported three or more out-of-school suspensions. For many students these incidents represented a continuum of disciplinary action; for example, of the students sent to "the office" at least once during the year, over a third (35%) also received at least one in-school suspension, and more than a quarter (28%) at least one out-of-school suspension.

In general, older students, males, and students in schools with larger populations of low-income students received more out-of-school suspensions, according to an analysis of the Michigan Middle Start survey data. Other studies have documented the disturbing racial and ethnic disparities in expulsion and suspension actions in Michigan schools. For example, African-American students in Michigan were expelled at a rate two and half times their proportion in the general student population.[42] When compared with the general population of students in the state, expelled students were twelve times more likely to be sad or often depressed, or not getting along with others; nearly five times more likely to have difficulties with concentration; four times more likely to have skipped school; three times more likely to be living below the federal poverty level, and twice as likely to have no extracurricular activities, according to findings from the National Survey of American Families.[43]

[42] Hahn, Walker, Villarruel, Dunbar, & Borden (2002) based on data from the 1999-2000 academic year.

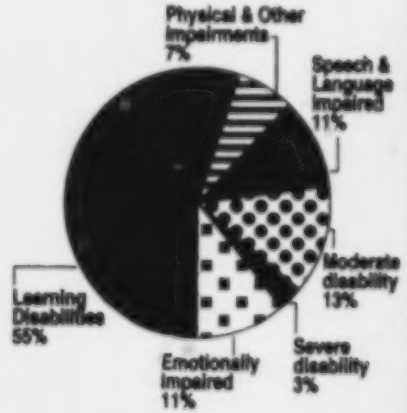
[43] *Zero Tolerance* report, p.11.

One of eight young adolescents received special education services.

Since 1975 public schools in the U.S. have been required to provide students with a broad range of disabilities an appropriate education in the least restrictive environment. These education services tailored to individual student's needs are now popularly known as "special education." In Michigan the number enrolled in special education by age peaked at age 11 in the 2001-02 school year. A total of 93,300 Michigan young adolescents aged 10-14 received special education services, representing 40 percent of the total special education students in 2001. The majority (55%) of young adolescents receiving services were identified as having learning disabilities with the other two largest single diagnosis groups—Speech and Language Impaired (11%) and Emotionally Impaired (11%) comprising roughly another quarter. Students with "severe" disabilities represented 3 percent of all young adolescents in the program.

Half of Michigan's young adolescents in special education were classified as learning disabled.

(N=93,298 students ages 10-14)



Source: Michigan Department of Education for school year 2000-01

Moderate disability includes four categories: Visually Impaired, Hearing Impaired, Trainable Mentally Impaired and Educable Mentally Impaired.

Severe disability includes three categories: Autistic Impaired, Severely Mentally Impaired and Severely Multiply Impaired.

Summary and Conclusions

While Michigan made dramatic improvement on several dimensions of adolescent well-being over the 1990s, particularly in measures such as teen births and teen injury deaths, the state lost ground on high school dropout rates. An effective strategy to address the growing dropout problem will be to ensure that more young adolescents have a positive experience during the middle grades years. Young adolescence is "a period of enormous opportunities and enormous risks," a time of rapid physical, cognitive and social change.[44] Findings from recent survey data highlight the following key issues and recommendations for helping more youth make a successful transition through these critical years.

- **Strengthen family supports.**
  A third of Michigan young adolescents live in economically vulnerable families where basic needs such as food, health care, and housing are jeopardized. Youth growing up in such circumstances are at higher risk of mental and physical health problems. Strengthening family support through outreach to enroll eligible families in available health and social welfare programs would mitigate some of the devastating effects of financial insecurity experienced by this large number of youth. An additional strategy would be to target tax relief to Michigan low-income families to offset the state's increasingly regressive tax structure.

- **Improve access to after school programs.**
  As more parents work outside the home, almost one of four young adolescents in Michigan is home alone for extended periods, thereby increasing their risk of depression and behavior problems. Youth in low-income families are at even higher risk, with less access to extracurricular activities. Expanding after school community programs for this age group, particularly in low-income areas, would be particularly helpful, especially if structured to promote positive interaction with adults with whom they could build trusting relationships. More flexibility in scheduling to allow working parents to shorten the time their young adolescents are left home alone would also ease the problem. These strategies to strengthen family and community ties for young adolescents would also lessen the likelihood of substance abuse and early pregnancies.

- **Target resources to low-income schools.**
  While low-income students face the same pressures to perform on standards-based tests, survey findings document they have less access to resources at school than their higher income counterparts. Middle grades students from low-income families reported problems in accessing teaching staff, as well as a lack of available computer technology. Furthermore, students in schools with high concentrations of low-income students were more than twice as likely to get suspended as students from schools with more affluent students. Targeting technology resources and focused professional development to schools with high concentrations of low-income and minority students has promise as an important strategy for providing more equity in educational opportunity. The under funding of special education services in the state's schools by the federal and state government also clearly has a disproportionate impact on young adolescents as middle graders have the highest enrollment in this program.

- **Invest in improving middle grades education.**
  Relatively large shares of middle grade students reported experiencing academic stressors, and these increased over the middle grades years. Low-income students were also more affected, particularly in their efforts to get good grades. While implementing rigorous academic standards, the state and schools must also provide support to students and enhance curriculum and extra-curriculum programs to engage early adolescents in varied learning approaches. School reform models such as Michigan Middle Start that group students into small learning communities and promote ongoing improvement in teaching and learning so that every child has access to effective instruction and an appropriate level of support have demonstrated their potential to make a difference, particularly for disadvantaged students.[45] Such schools provide comprehensive services for physical and emotional development; involve parents as partners; and use the community as a classroom to promote active citizenship.

Recent scientific information and survey data provide compelling evidence about the importance of supporting young adolescents and providing an environment in which they can develop the skills to be caring and productive adults. Findings about the inequities in Michigan middle grades schools pose a challenge to the state and its communities. Too many students fail to find within their schools and communities the supports they need to succeed. Strategic interventions during this stage could improve the life chances for many more young people and reduce the numbers of Michigan youth dropping out of high school. At the beginning of the second millennium, a high school education has become essential in assuring a successful transition to adulthood.

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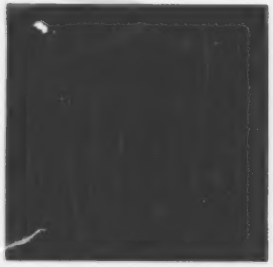
[44] Anthony W. Jackson and Gayle A. Davis with Maud Abeel and Anne Bordonaro. *Turning Points 2000: Educating Adolescents in the 21st Century*. New York: Teachers College Press, Columbia University. pp. 6 and 8.

[45] Middle Start, a comprehensive reform program for schools with middle grades, was introduced in Michigan schools in 1994. Evaluation results have demonstrated much larger gains on state standardized tests for schools implementing the program compared to similar schools without the program.

If Michigan Were a Village of 100 Children



Their living arrangements

66 would live in a married couple family

20 would live in a single mother family

5 would live in a single father family

7 would live in a household headed by a relative

2 would live in a household headed by a non-relative

Their safety and security

7 would live in a family investigated for child abuse or neglect

1 would be a confirmed victim of abuse or neglect

Their racial and ethnic background

73 would be non-Latino White

17 would be African American

5 would be Latino

3 would be of more than one race

2 would be Asian Pacific

1 would be American Indian

Their geographic distribution

42 would live in the Detroit metro area, ten southeast counties encompassing Flint and Ann Arbor

41 would live in other metro areas, such as Lansing and Grand Rapids

17 would live in the Upper Peninsula and rural northern lower peninsula

Their economic well-being

26 would live in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment

28 would be owed court-ordered child support

11 would live in a low-income working family

13 would be in poverty

12 would receive food stamps

5 would receive cash assistance (FIP)[1]

Their health and health insurance status

76 would be immunized before the age of three

24 would be insured by Medicaid

1 would be insured by MIChild

9 would not have health insurance

1 would be disabled and receiving SSI[2]

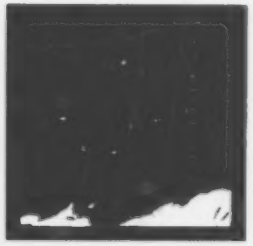
Sources: Kids Count in Michigan Data Book 2002: County Profiles of Child Well-Being; Kids Count Data Book 2002: State Profiles of Child Well-Being; US Census Bureau; MSU Education Policy Center, Policy Report 8 (May 2002)

[1] Family Independence Program [2] Supplemental Security Insurance

Michigan

2000

- Total population 9,938,444
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,884,065
- Total births 136,048
  - % No paternity 15.0%
  - % Medicaid 27.7%
- Avg wage per job $36,278
- Unemployment (2001) 5.3%

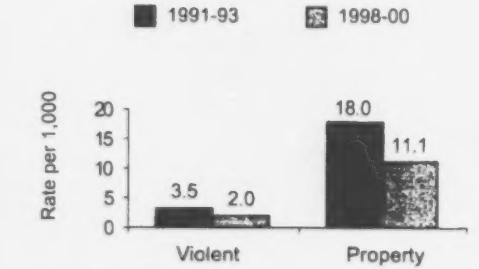


Adolescence

Population — 2000

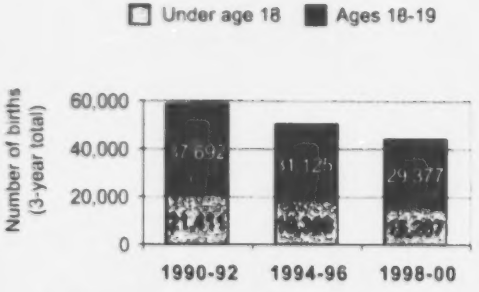
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 747,012
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 719,867

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	3,785	19,666
1998-00	2,267	12,671

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	59.5	50.7	43.4

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 472,740 60.9%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $476 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 15.7%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	11,537	68,698
Group family homes	3,294	39,415
Centers	4,869	247,796
% full-day: 49.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	125,305	6.7%
% in regulated slots[1] 32.7%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	148,247	5.4%
Children receiving food stamps	336,448	12.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	43,650	39.4%
Children with a court order for child support	768,065	28.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 48.8%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	647,644	23.6%
MIChild	26,065	1.0%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	44,961	16.8%
% lead poisoned[3] 5.4%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	4,952	25.0

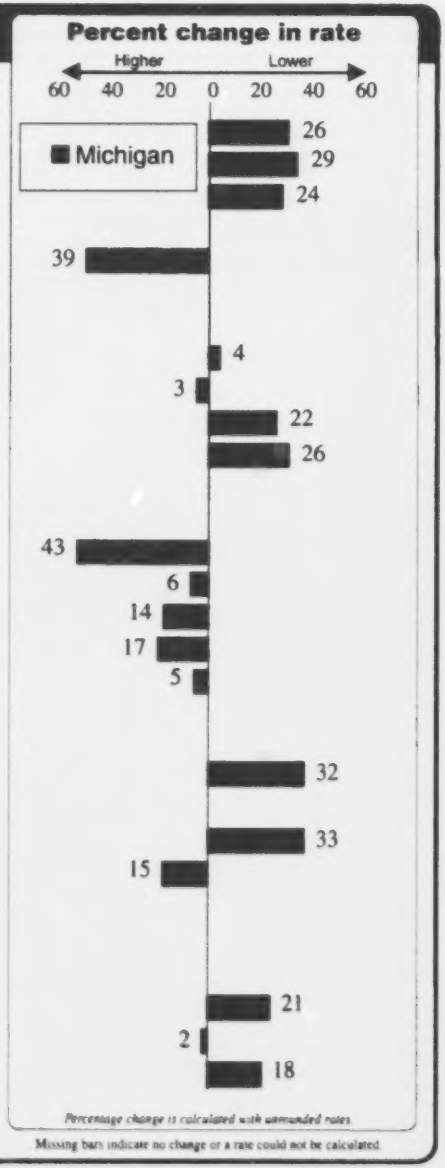
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	8,178	6.1%
Students receiving special education services	232,604	14.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	31,931	12.3

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Michigan

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		440,082	18.2%	340,254	13.4%	* *of 83*
ages 0-4		152,404	22.1%	102,664	15.6%	* *of 83*
ages 5-17		287,678	16.7%	237,590	12.7%	* *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	343,582	23.1%	551,330	32.1%	* *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		38,290	25.7%	33,367	24.8%	* *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		11,381	7.6%	10,626	7.9%	* *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1,551	10.4	1,091	8.1	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		601	31.0	471	22.9	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		115,769	46.7	172,984	66.6	* *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		25,774	10.4	28,646	11.0	* *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		17,462	7.0	20,924	8.1	* *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		14,340	5.8	17,494	6.7	* *of 77*
for delinquency		3,122	1.3	3,430	1.3	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6,733	35.1	4,841	23.7	* *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		482	71.4	336	47.9	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	23,998	6.0%	30,621	6.9%	* *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		85,799	73.1%	67,996	57.7%	* *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		88,025	78.5%	88,807	80.0%	* *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	33,004	48.0%	34,043	39.2%	* *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Alcona County

2000

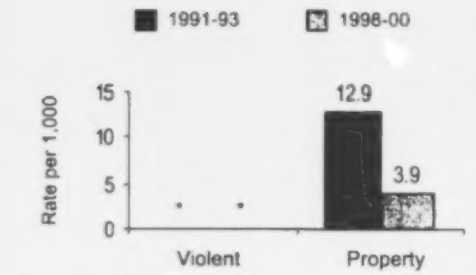
- Total population 11,719
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,432
- Total births 79
  - % No paternity 11.4%
  - % Medicaid 54.4%
- Avg wage per job $20,940
- Unemployment (2001) 10.2%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 654
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 648

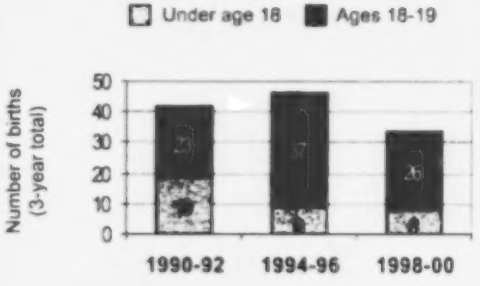
Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number

	Violent	Property
1991-93	0	12
1998-00	0	4

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	48.2	51.5	37.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 389 62.1%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $404 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 23.2%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	18	108
Group family homes	8	96
Centers	3	76

- % full-day: 0.0%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		114	7.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	39.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		105	4.5%
Children receiving food stamps		313	13.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		30	46.9%
Children with a court order for child support		421	17.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	30.6%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		803	34.2%
MIChild		67	2.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		35	15.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		2	*

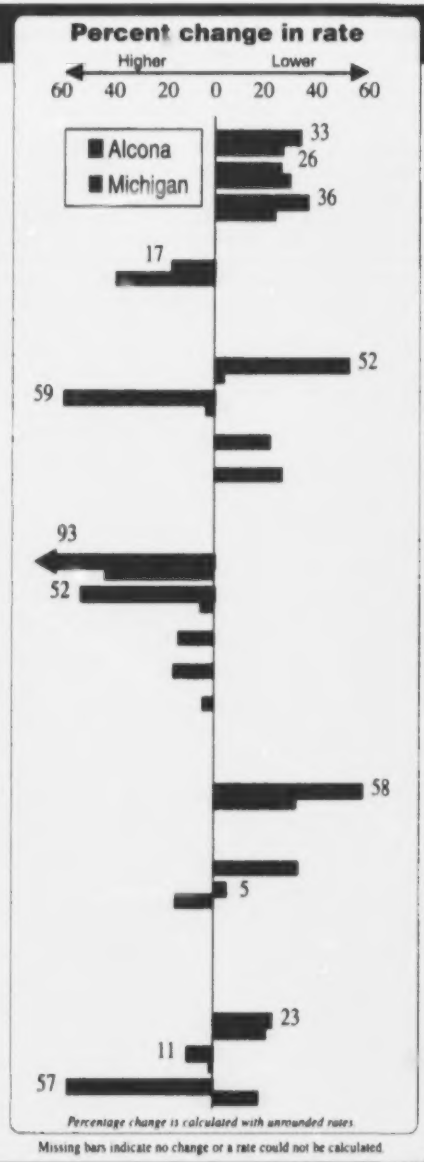
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	8	8.7%
Students receiving special education services	125	11.9%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	24	10.8

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Alcona County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		564	26.7%	389	17.8%	66 *of 83*
ages 0-4		173	33.7%	127	25.0%	78 *of 83*
ages 5-17		391	24.4%	262	15.6%	65 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	375	33.6%	397	39.2%	51 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		18	17.4%	7	8.4%	2 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		5	5.3%	7	8.4%	78 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	0	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		93	44.4	191	85.8	61 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		21	10.0	34	15.3	64 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		3	*	4	*	* *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		3	*	3	*	* *of 77*
for delinquency		0	*	1	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	29.7	3	12.3	10 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	16	4.6%	13	4.3%	47 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		66	73.3%	40	56.3%	36 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		60	75.0%	58	82.9%	55 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	20	28.6%	30	44.8%	73 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Alger County

2000

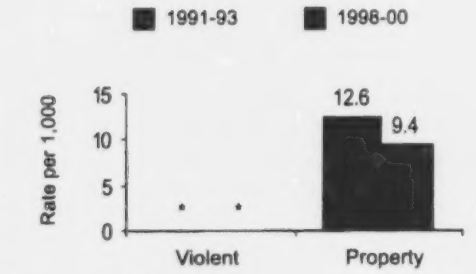
Total population	9,862
Total child population (ages 0-19)	2,265
Total births	76
% No paternity	6.6%
% Medicaid	40.8%
Avg wage per job	$25,563
Unemployment (2001)	6.0%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

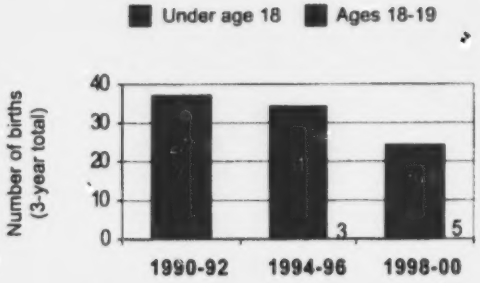
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	640
Older teens, ages 15-19	647

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	1	14
1998-00	1	10

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	43.8	35.9	28.2

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	342	63.5%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$432	(per month)	
% average wage per job	20.3%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		11	66
Group family homes		1	12
Centers		8	177
% full-day:	25.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		95	7.1%
% in regulated slots[1]	45.3%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		46	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps		211	9.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		61	56.0%
Children with a court order for child support		394	18.2%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	31.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		541	25.0%
MIChild		32	1.5%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		71	42.8%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		1	*

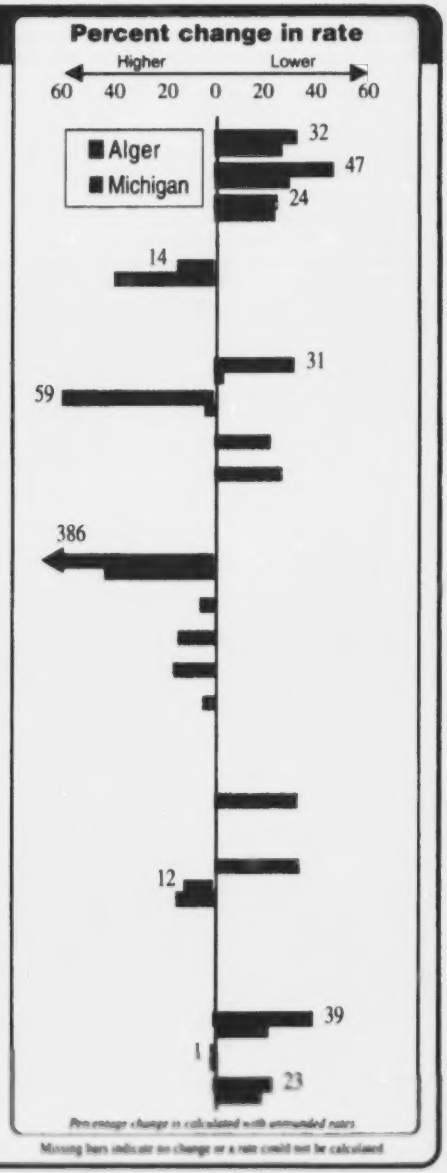
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	7	7.3%
Students receiving special education services	191	12.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	20	9.9

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Alger County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		411	18.8%	249	12.7%	38 *of 83*
ages 0-4		142	26.3%	60	14.1%	32 *of 83*
ages 5-17		269	16.3%	189	12.3%	41 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	490	28.4%	491	32.3%	30 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		35	36.0%	21	24.8%	55 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		4	4.5%	6	7.1%	49 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		18	8.1	80	39.5	12 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		10	4.5	3	*	* *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		7	3.2	4	*	* *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		4	*	1	*	* *of 77*
for delinquency		3	*	3	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		3	17.1	*	*	* *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	16	3.2%	19	3.6%	32 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		80	70.8%	40	43.5%	7 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		103	72.0%	77	72.7%	12 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	71	54.6%	55	42.0%	61 *of 82*



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[*] *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Allegan County

2000

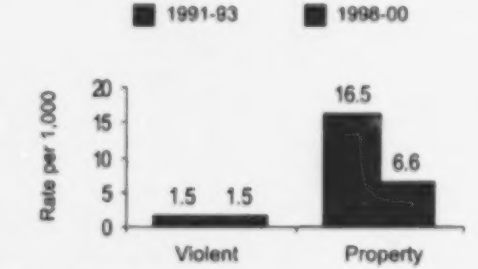
- Total population 105,665
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 33,266
- Total births 1,527
  - % No paternity 7.9%
  - % Medicaid 24.4%
- Avg wage per job $30,192
- Unemployment (2001) 4.6%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

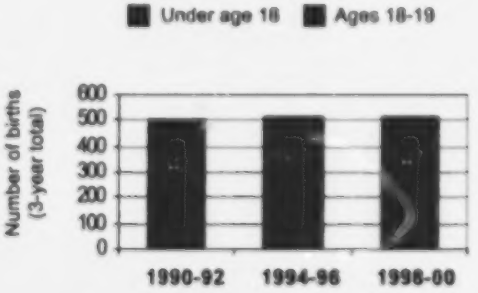
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 9,078
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 8,047

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	18	192
1998-00	20	90

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	54.0	49.7	47.9

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 5,415 61.6%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $451 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 17.9%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	241	1,443
Group family homes	35	419
Centers	48	1,569
% full-day: 28.9%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		554	2.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	46.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		578	1.8%
Children receiving food stamps		1,961	6.1%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		529	40.4%
Children with a court order for child support		4,791	15.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	22.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		5,190	16.2%
MIChild		225	0.7%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		198	6.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		26	11.3

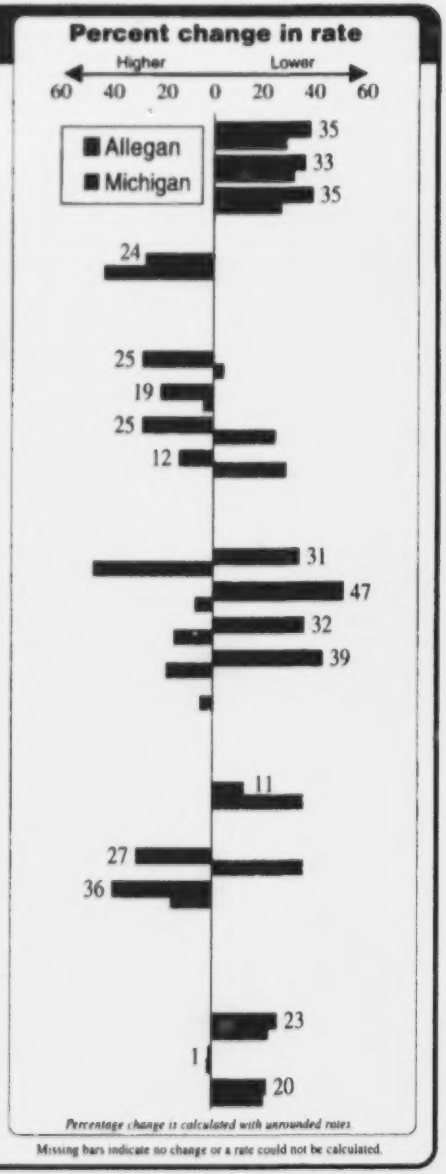
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	57	4.0%
Students receiving special education services	2,376	13.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	174	5.7

[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). •Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Allegan County

	Trend period years (base year vs recent year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		3,064	11.6%	2,216	7.5%	14 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,002	13.7%	675	9.2%	12 *of 83*
ages 5-17		2,062	10.8%	1,541	7.0%	13 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,521	17.3%	3,989	21.5%	11 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		310	21.5%	392	26.9%	60 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		75	5.2%	90	6.2%	30 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		9	6.0	11	7.5	31 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	19.8	5	22.2	14 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,288	48.2	1,012	33.2	6 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		413	15.4	249	8.2	27 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		204	7.6	157	5.1	37 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		203	7.6	141	4.6	43 *of 77*
for delinquency		1	*	16	0.5	6 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		53	26.3	56	23.3	53 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		4	63.2	6	80.1	33 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	181	4.1%	300	5.6%	65 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		987	72.6%	723	55.6%	33 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		974	76.6%	1,024	77.2%	29 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	407	44.9%	378	36.0%	40 *of 82*



A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Alpena County

2000

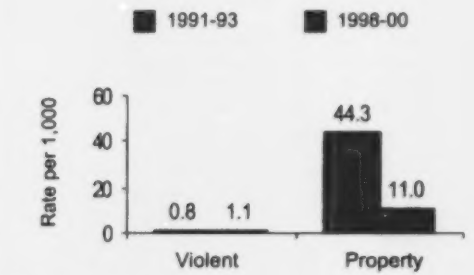
Total population	31,314
Total child population (ages 0-19)	8,334
Total births	344
% No paternity	10.8%
% Medicaid	34.0%
Avg wage per job	$26,475
Unemployment (2001)	8.7%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

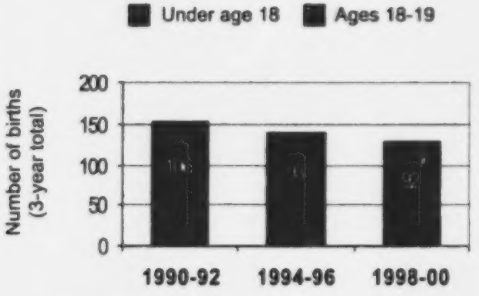
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,300
Older teens, ages 15-19	2,374

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	3	163
1998-00	4	41

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	49.0	43.2	39.8

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,407	66.0%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$425	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.3%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		92	552
Group family homes		16	192
Centers		17	461
% full-day:	17.6%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		461	9.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	51.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		288	3.6%
Children receiving food stamps		1,021	12.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		228	56.2%
Children with a court order for child support		1,902	24.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,308	29.2%
MIChild		97	1.2%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		112	16.3%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		16	26.5

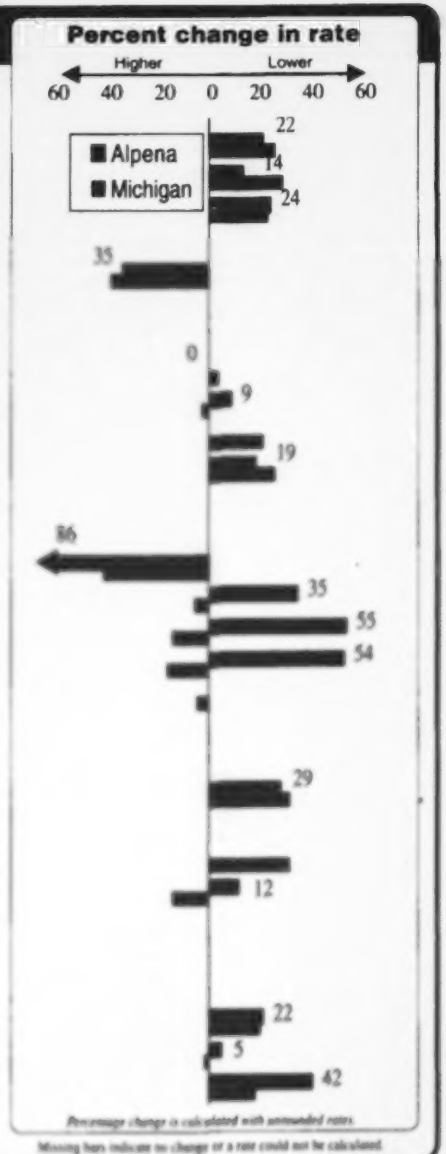
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	21	6.2%
Students receiving special education services	653	12.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	90	12.1

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Alpena County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,327	16.7%	944	13.1%	40 *of 83*
ages 0-4		397	19.9%	292	17.2%	49 *of 83*
ages 5-17		930	15.6%	652	11.8%	39 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,587	27.4%	1,959	36.9%	41 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		47	12.8%	43	12.7%	6 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		25	6.7%	20	6.1%	24 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	4	12.9	55 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	42.1	2	34.2	30 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		436	54.4	751	101.2	75 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		151	18.9	91	12.3	51 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		46	5.7	19	2.6	7 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		33	4.1	14	1.9	11 *of 77*
for delinquency		13	1.6	5	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		15	23.0	11	16.4	25 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	2	89.5	36 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	124	7.1%	109	6.2%	70 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		328	76.6%	209	59.9%	54 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		388	81.0%	331	76.8%	25 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	180	47.5%	100	27.8%	11 *of 82*



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Antrim County

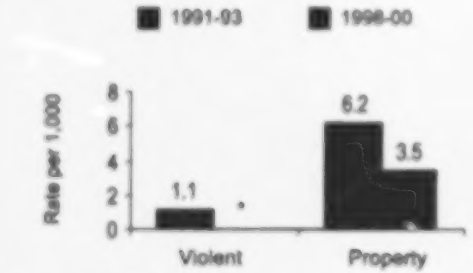
2000	
■ Total population	23,110
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	6,126
■ Total births	255
% No paternity	9.0%
% Medicaid	40.4%
■ Avg wage per job	$23,199
■ Unemployment (2001)	7.5%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

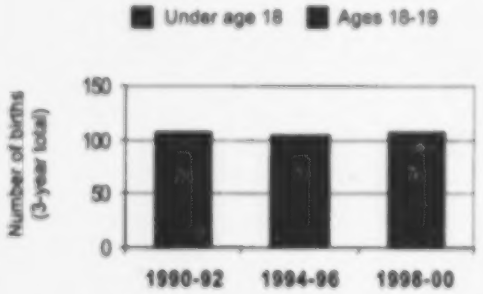
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,746
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,497

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	2	13
1998-00	2	9

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	60.2	55.0	51.9

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	997	63.9%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$431	(per month)	
% average wage per job	22.3%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		37	219
Group family homes		10	120
Centers		13	403
% full-day:	38.5%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		220	5.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	61.4%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		114	1.9%
■ Children receiving food stamps		379	6.4%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		130	38.0%
■ Children with a court order for child support		1,063	17.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	33.6%		

Health Care — 2001			
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,450	24.5%
MIChild		97	1.6%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		22	4.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	4.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		6	•

Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	6	2.6%
■ Students receiving special education services	506	12.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	46	8.2

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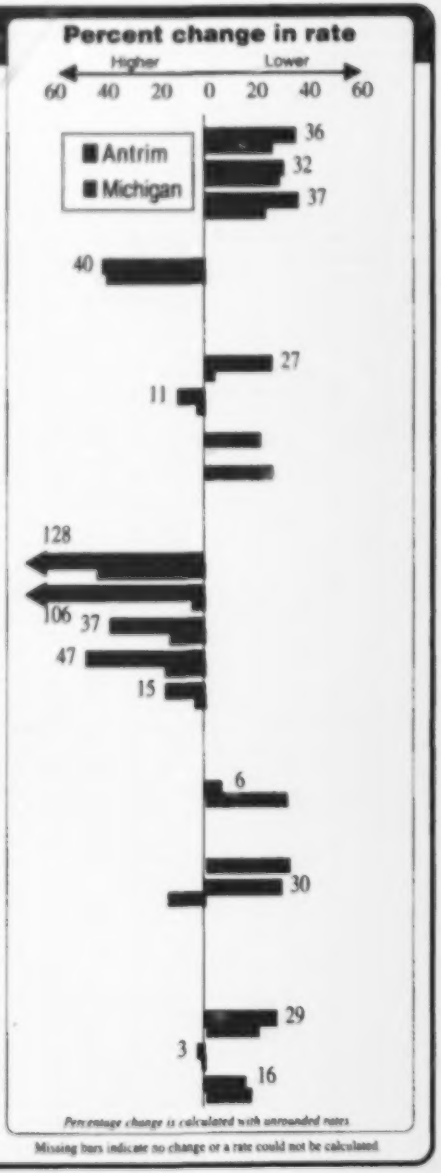
Antrim County

	Trend period years (base year vs recent year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Recent year Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		818	17.9%	624	11.4%	30 *of 83*
ages 0-4		271	22.0%	191	15.1%	36 *of 83*
ages 5-17		547	16.4%	433	10.3%	30 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	832	24.3%	1,461	33.9%	33 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		84	33.6%	61	24.6%	54 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		13	5.2%	14	5.8%	18 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	8.0	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		321	69.5	891	158.2	81 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		63	13.6	158	28.1	80 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		34	7.4	57	10.1	72 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		24	5.2	43	7.6	69 *of 77*
for delinquency		10	2.2	14	2.5	47 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		9	23.2	10	21.7	50 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	167.1	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	58	5.3%	49	3.7%	38 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		213	66.8%	140	47.4%	13 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		228	78.9%	254	80.9%	44 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	90	38.8%	74	32.6%	26 *of 82*



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Arenac County

BACKGROUND

2000

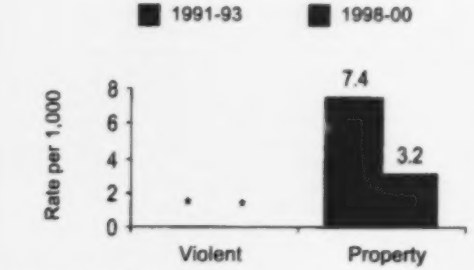
■ Total population	17,269
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	4,462
■ Total births	165
% No paternity	9.7%
% Medicaid	36.4%
■ Avg wage per job	$20,787
■ Unemployment (2001)	9.1%

ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

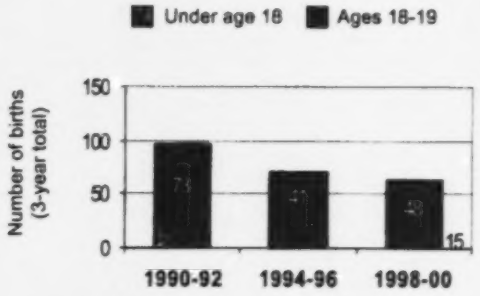
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,209
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,232

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1	14
1998-00	1	6

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	61.2	43.2	36.8

FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	633	62.1%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$397	(per month)	
% average wage per job	22.9%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		24	144
Group family homes		7	84
Centers		7	251
% full-day:	42.9%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		134	4.9%
% in regulated slots[1]	43.3%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		208	4.9%
■ Children receiving food stamps		628	14.8%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		107	50.2%
■ Children with a court order for child support		769	18.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	38.6%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,429	33.6%
MIChild		75	1.8%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		61	17.5%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		4	*

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	11	6.4%
■ Students receiving special education services	354	12.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	49	12.2

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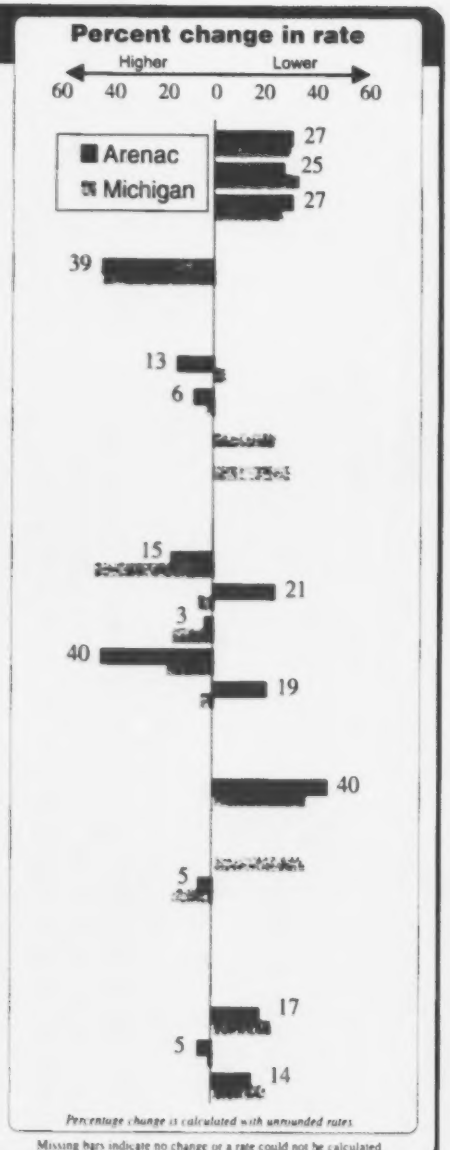
Arenac County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,117	28.5%	806	20.7%	80 *of 83*
ages 0-4		346	35.2%	233	26.5%	80 *of 83*
ages 5-17		771	26.2%	573	19.0%	78 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	930	31.0%	1,317	43.1%	68 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		47	22.8%	46	25.8%	57 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		14	6.7%	13	7.1%	52 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		244	62.1	287	71.3	44 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		41	10.4	33	8.2	28 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		19	4.8	20	5.0	34 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		7	1.8	10	2.5	14 *of 77*
for delinquency		12	3.1	10	2.5	46 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		7	22.4	5	13.4	12 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	54	6.2%	62	6.4%	71 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		191	76.7%	128	63.7%	64 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		208	80.9%	200	84.7%	67 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	69	44.5%	79	38.3%	51 *of 82*



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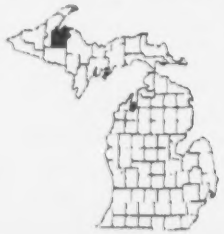
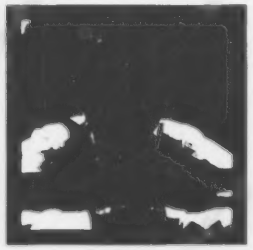
Baraga County



2000	
Total population	8,746
Total child population (ages 0-19)	2,192
Total births	90
% No paternity	8.9%
% Medicaid	43.3%
Avg wage per job	$23,284
Unemployment (2001)	9.5%

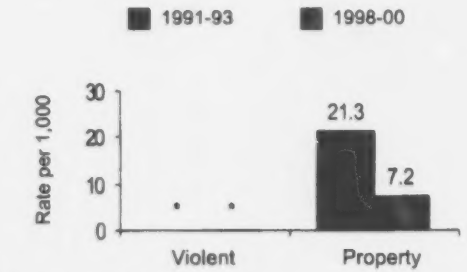


Adolescence

Population — 2000

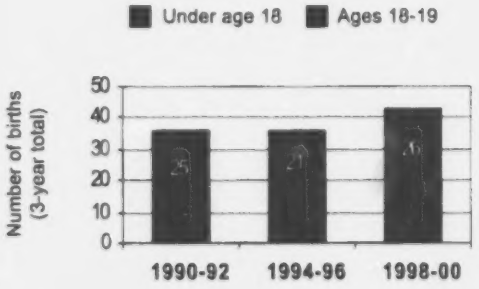
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	603
Older teens, ages 15-19	543

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	1	21
1998-00	1	7

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	43.7	42.8	54.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	453	79.5%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$490	(per month)	
% average wage per job	25.3%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		6	36
Group family homes		2	24
Centers		5	147
% full-day:	33.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		72	5.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	50.0%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		67	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps		211	10.0%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		31	31.0%
Children with a court order for child support		431	20.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	35.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		626	29.5%
MIChild		24	1.1%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		39	18.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		3	*

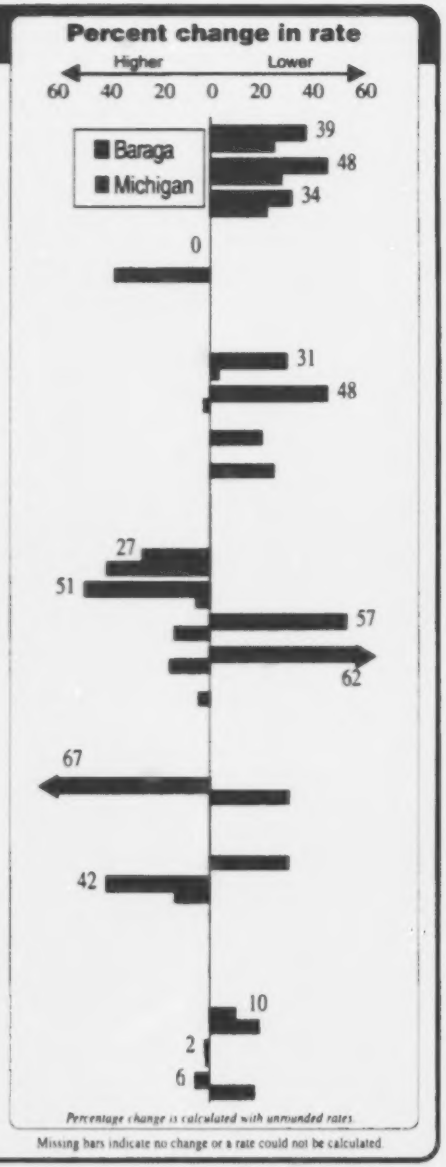
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		5	5.3%
Students receiving special education services		169	12.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		11	5.5

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Baraga County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		463	22.2%	266	13.5%	46 *of 83*
ages 0-4		161	30.4%	74	15.7%	42 *of 83*
ages 5-17		302	19.4%	192	12.9%	45 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	583	37.1%	520	37.2%	46 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		41	35.5%	23	24.5%	52 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		9	8.1%	4	4.2%	7 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		136	65.0	166	82.8	58 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		18	8.6	26	13.0	55 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		24	11.5	10	5.0	35 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		22	10.5	8	4.0	34 *of 77*
for delinquency		2	*	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		3	20.7	6	34.6	78 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	15	3.4%	22	4.9%	58 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		86	80.4%	72	72.0%	78 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		95	83.3%	90	84.9%	68 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	45	51.7%	53	54.6%	81 *of 82*



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Barry County

2000

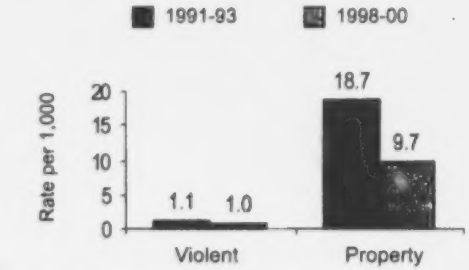
Total population	56,755
Total child population (ages 0-19)	16,886
Total births	716
% No paternity	6.4%
% Medicaid	23.9%
Avg wage per job	$26,160
Unemployment (2001)	4.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

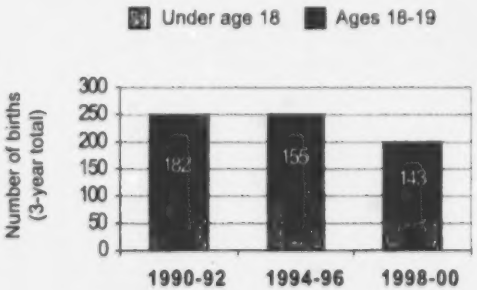
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	4,602
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,193

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	7	119
1998-00	7	68

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	47.6	45.0	35.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	3,047	66.0%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$431	(per month)
% average wage per job	19.8%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	101	599
Group family homes	31	372
Centers	22	696
% full-day:	22.7%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		363	3.4%
% in regulated slots[1]	49.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		342	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps		1,126	6.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		289	45.2%
Children with a court order for child support		3,053	18.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	35.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,566	15.8%
MIChild		143	0.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		184	12.5%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.1%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		10	8.5

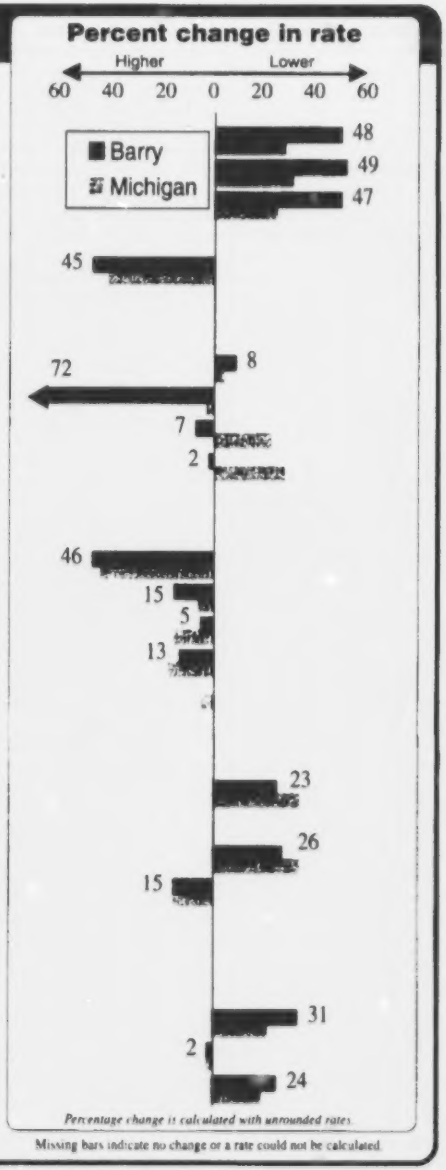
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	32	4.5%
Students receiving special education services	948	11.6%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	76	4.9

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Barry County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,540	11.2%	885	5.9%	6 *of 83*
ages 0-4		462	12.7%	245	6.5%	3 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,078	10.7%	640	5.7%	7 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,008	14.1%	1,671	20.5%	8 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		158	21.9%	144	20.2%	32 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		34	4.8%	58	8.2%	75 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	7.8	6	8.4	39 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	29.8	4	30.4	28 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		556	40.0	900	58.3	31 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		124	8.9	158	10.2	43 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		36	2.6	42	2.7	9 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		32	2.3	40	2.6	16 *of 77*
for delinquency		4	*	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		22	19.6	19	15.0	18 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		4	113.1	3	84.0	34 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	80	4.0%	110	4.6%	52 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		441	73.1%	321	50.3%	18 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		453	76.8%	495	78.6%	35 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	153	43.7%	172	33.2%	29 *of 82*



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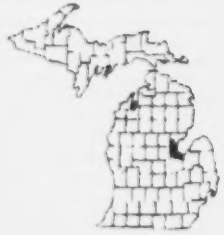
Bay County



2000

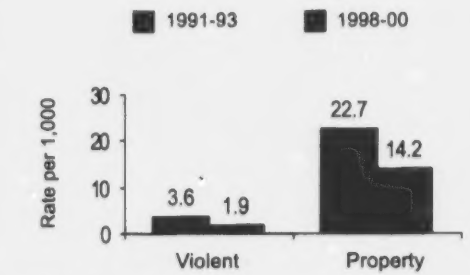
Total population	110,157
Total child population (ages 0-19)	29,868
Total births	1,287
% No paternity	12.4%
% Medicaid	31.8%
Avg wage per job	$30,280
Unemployment (2001)	5.6%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

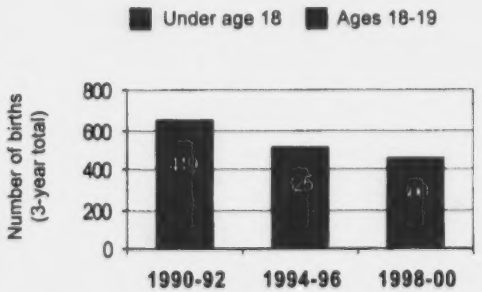
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	7,886
Older teens, ages 15-19	7,713

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	48	299
1998-00	25	184

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	55.3	43.6	39.9

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	5,353	67.1%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$484	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.2%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		148	885
Group family homes		58	696
Centers		64	2,892
% full-day:	42.9%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		1,725	9.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	41.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		1,454	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps		3,813	13.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		518	40.0%
Children with a court order for child support		7,217	25.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	31.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		7,089	24.9%
MIChild		322	1.1%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		346	12.9%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		51	24.2

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		102	7.7%
Students receiving special education services		2,174	13.1%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		288	10.7

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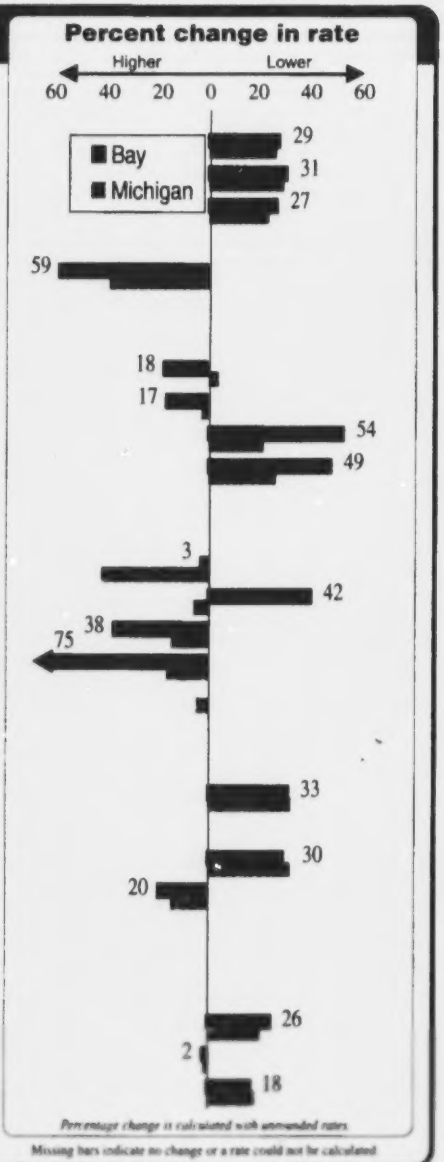
Bay County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		4,961	17.2%	3,206	12.2%	34 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,641	21.0%	951	14.5%	33 *of 83*
ages 5-17		3,320	15.8%	2,255	11.5%	36 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	3,595	19.7%	5,058	31.4%	26 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		271	16.7%	257	19.7%	30 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		105	6.5%	99	7.6%	66 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		16	10.1	6	4.6	3 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		10	42.3	5	21.6	13 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,487	50.9	1,413	52.4	21 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		340	11.6	183	6.8	21 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		89	3.0	113	4.2	24 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		67	2.3	108	4.0	36 *of 77*
for delinquency		22	0.8	5	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		71	29.9	48	20.2	37 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		4	55.8	3	38.9	8 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	324	5.8%	377	7.0%	73 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		935	79.8%	670	59.3%	48 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,071	83.7%	1,033	85.7%	70 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	435	43.9%	374	36.2%	41 *of 82*



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Benzie County

2000

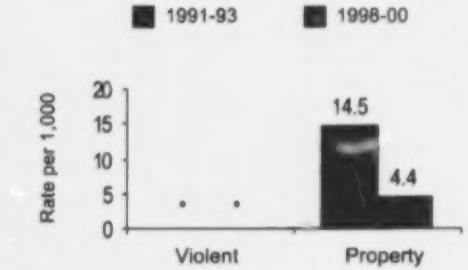
Total population	15,998
Total child population (ages 0-19)	4,058
Total births	201
% No paternity	11.9%
% Medicaid	35.8%
Avg wage per job	$22,011
Unemployment (2001)	6.7%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

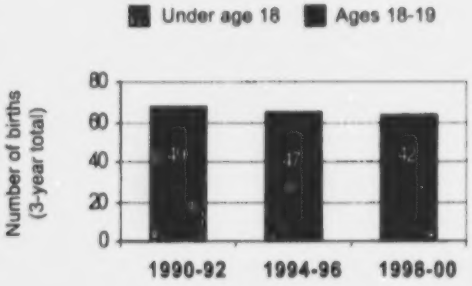
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,100
Older teens, ages 15-19	950

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	2	18
1998-00	1	7

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	69.6	58.6	51.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	738	70.3%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$436	(per month)	
% average wage per job	23.8%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		45	269
Group family homes		11	132
Centers		9	330
% full-day:	50.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		176	6.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	74.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		64	1.6%
Children receiving food stamps		260	6.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		61	35.1%
Children with a court order for child support		617	15.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	38.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,032	26.4%
MIChild		81	2.1%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		10	2.5%
% lead poisoned[3]	10.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		5	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		8	4.5%
Students receiving special education services		258	10.1%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		36	9.6

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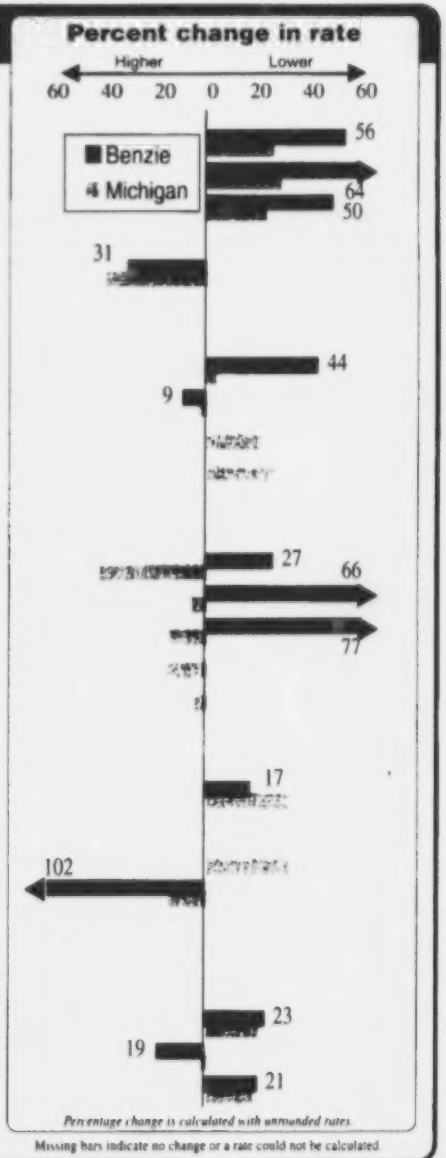
Benzie County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		537	18.4%	294	8.2%	16 *of 83*
ages 0-4		215	25.6%	86	9.3%	13 *of 83*
ages 5-17		322	15.5%	208	7.8%	16 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	654	30.5%	1,041	39.9%	57 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		66	38.2%	40	21.3%	38 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.2%	13	6.7%	42 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	15.5	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		105	35.8	98	26.2	3 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		35	11.9	15	4.0	5 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		20	6.8	6	1.6	2 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		11	3.8	5	*	* *of 77*
for delinquency		9	3.1	1	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		6	30.5	7	25.3	56 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	14	2.5%	34	5.1%	59 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		127	72.2%	94	55.3%	31 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		98	64.9%	140	77.0%	26 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	55	43.7%	42	34.4%	35 *of 82*



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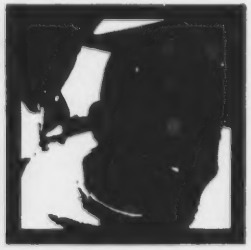
Berrien County

BACKGROUND

2000

Total population	162,453
Total child population (ages 0-19)	46,669
Total births	2,256
% No paternity	20.6%
% Medicaid	46.5%
Avg wage per job	$30,467
Unemployment (2001)	5.7%

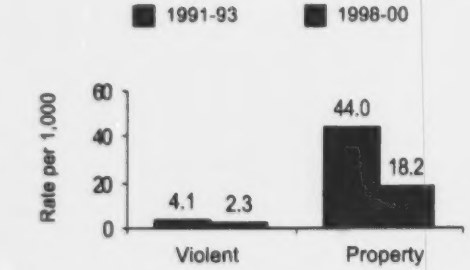


ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

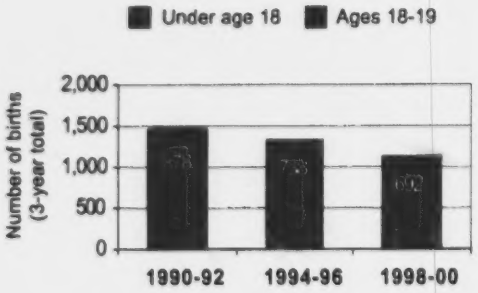
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	12,401
Older teens, ages 15-19	11,726

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	80	851
1998-00	43	349

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	85.6	78.3	68.0

FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	7,547	63.4%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$413	(per month)
% average wage per job	16.3%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	203	1,215
Group family homes	88	1,056
Centers	63	3,054
% full-day: 43.5%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		2,994	10.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	23.1%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		3,405	7.6%
Children receiving food stamps		7,875	17.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		715	38.8%
Children with a court order for child support		17,283	38.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	47.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		13,690	30.7%
MIChild		460	1.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		1,003	24.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	6.1%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		63	19.3

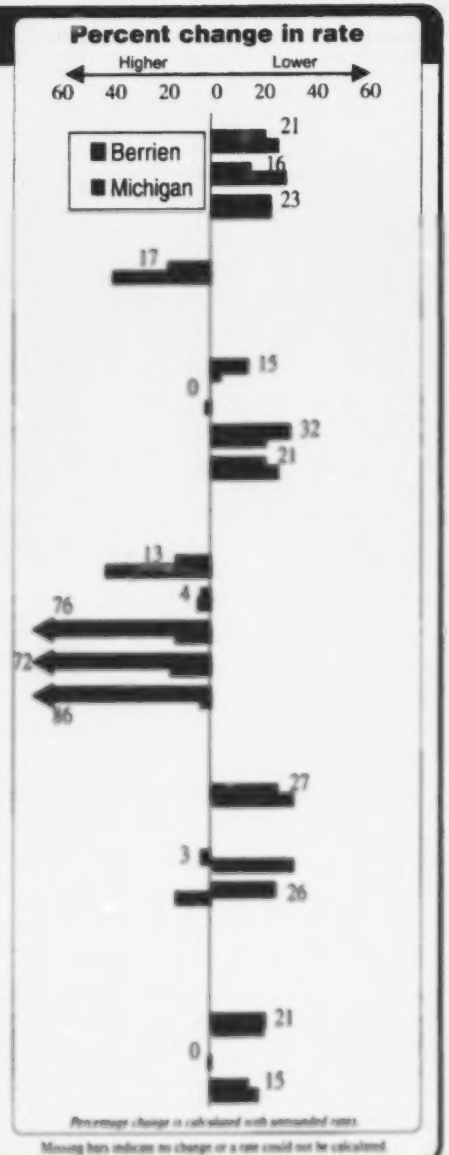
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	78	3.5%
Students receiving special education services	4,306	15.9%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	867	20.5

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). **Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Berrien County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		9,666	22.7%	7,249	17.8%	67 *of 83*
ages 0-4		3,267	27.7%	2,394	23.4%	72 *of 83*
ages 5-17		6,399	20.7%	4,855	15.9%	66 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	9,733	36.2%	11,754	42.3%	63 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		887	35.7%	677	30.4%	73 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		204	8.2%	183	8.2%	76 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		33	13.4	20	9.1	43 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		11	31.5	8	24.8	20 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		3,777	86.8	4,165	98.5	72 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		856	19.7	865	20.4	76 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		229	5.3	391	9.2	70 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		172	4.0	288	6.8	64 *of 77*
for delinquency		57	1.3	103	2.4	45 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		188	53.4	137	39.2	79 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		8	65.7	8	67.9	30 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	576	7.5%	419	5.5%	63 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,482	74.1%	1,087	58.3%	46 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,592	80.9%	1,436	80.9%	45 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	634	47.3%	600	40.3%	58 *of 82*



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
[*]Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)

Branch County

2000

Total population	45,787
Total child population (ages 0-19)	12,944
Total births	623
% No paternity	12.0%
% Medicaid	33.5%
Avg wage per job	$27,187
Unemployment (2001)	5.7%

Adolescence

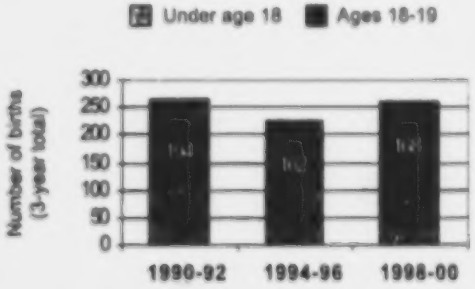
Population — 2000

Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	3,487
Older teens, ages 15-19	3,343

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

Average number		
1991-93	5	68
1996-00	9	73

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	66.0	55.2	59.2

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	2,278	68.1%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$373	(per month)
% average wage per job	16.5%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	96	570
Group family homes	19	228
Centers	21	631
% full-day:	19.0%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		415	5.1%
% in regulated slots[1]	55.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		335	2.7%
Children receiving food stamps		1,185	9.6%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		163	34.9%
Children with a court order for child support		2,825	22.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	36.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,009	24.3%
MIChild		176	1.4%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		67	5.8%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		15	17.0

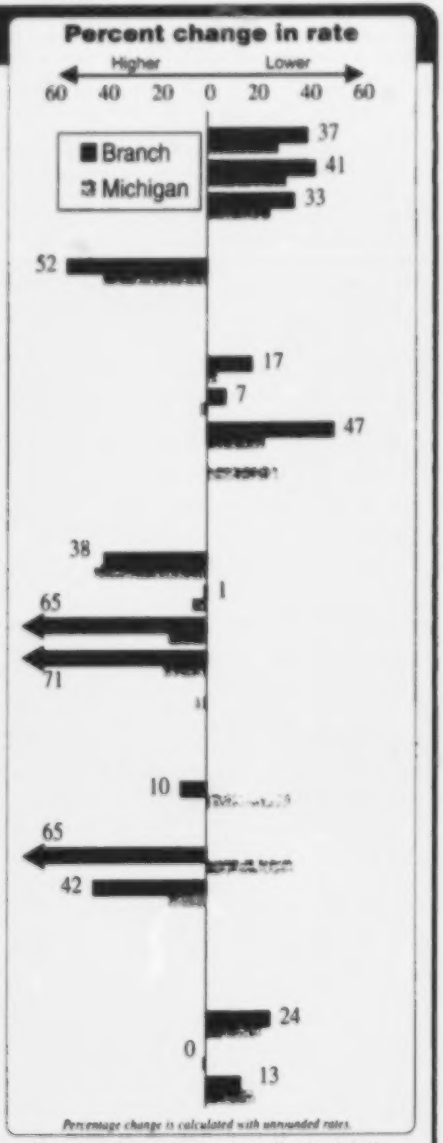
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	28	5.3%
Students receiving special education services	1,018	15.9%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	108	9.2

[1]*Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*Family Independence Program.* [3]*Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates.* [4]*Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [5]*Supplemental Security Income.* *N/A (not available).* •*Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Branch County

	Trend period years (base year vs. current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,261	20.2%	1,430	12.7%	37 *of 83*
ages 0-4		935	29.6%	487	17.5%	51 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,326	16.5%	943	11.1%	32 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,314	21.3%	2,115	32.3%	29 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		208	36.1%	171	30.0%	72 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		39	6.7%	36	6.3%	31 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	12.1	4	6.4	20 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	43.1	2	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		727	63.3	1,022	87.4	62 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		204	17.7	209	17.9	70 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		50	4.4	84	7.2	55 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		47	4.1	82	7.0	65 *of 77*
for delinquency		3	*	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		23	27.4	28	30.2	66 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	72.7	4	120.1	38 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	66	4.0%	112	5.7%	67 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		422	85.4%	291	65.1%	68 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		435	84.3%	386	84.6%	66 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	181	51.0%	177	44.6%	72 *of 82*



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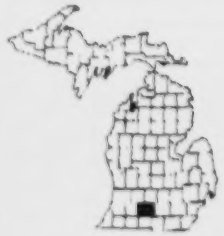
Calhoun County



2000

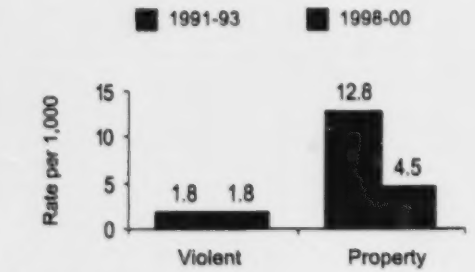
- Total population 137,985
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 39,741
- Total births 1,875
  - % No paternity 18.4%
  - % Medicaid 37.4%
- Avg wage per job $31,961
- Unemployment (2001) 5.4%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

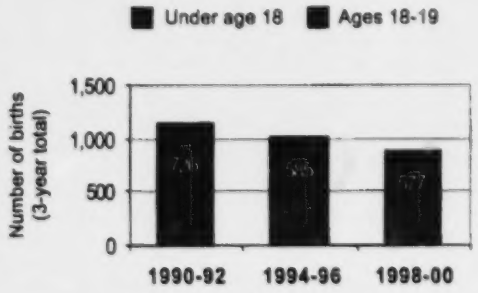
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 10,369
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 10,154

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	30	212
1998-00	29	75

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	78.3	70.0	60.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	6,869	66.3%
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$420 (per month)	
% average wage per job	15.8%	

■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	265	1,584
Group family homes	78	934
Centers	76	3,911
% full-day:	45.5%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		2,008	7.9%
% in regulated slots[1]	42.4%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		2,268	6.0%
■ Children receiving food stamps		5,401	14.3%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		557	36.0%
■ Children with a court order for child support		13,998	37.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	42.3%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	10,857	28.7%
MIChild	410	1.1%
■ Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	541	15.3%
% lead poisoned[3] 3.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	32	11.3

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	67	3.6%
■ Students receiving special education services	3,578	15.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	591	16.5

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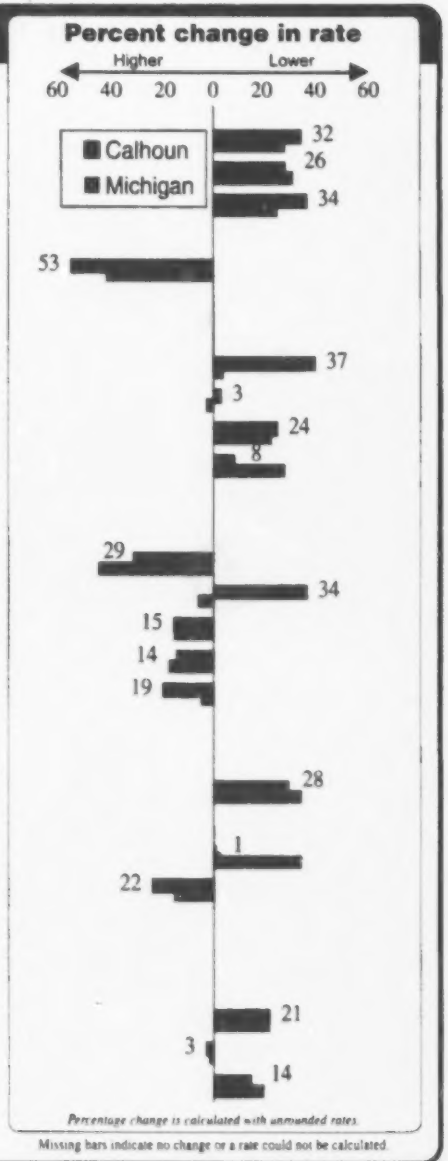
Calhoun County

	Trend period years (Base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		7,387	20.9%	4,875	14.2%	50 *of 83*
ages 0-4		2,280	23.3%	1,499	17.2%	50 *of 83*
ages 5-17		5,107	20.0%	3,376	13.2%	47 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	6,120	24.3%	9,241	37.1%	45 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		706	32.8%	382	20.5%	34 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		171	7.9%	143	7.7%	69 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		21	9.9	14	7.5	32 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	29.2	8	26.8	24 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		2,806	77.0	3,574	99.7	73 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		780	21.4	506	14.1	63 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		231	6.3	261	7.3	57 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		202	5.5	227	6.3	60 *of 77*
for delinquency		29	0.8	34	0.9	22 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		130	46.2	98	33.4	76 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		5	46.3	5	46.0	19 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	280	4.5%	345	5.5%	62 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,503	82.4%	1,169	65.4%	69 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,374	79.5%	1,249	82.0%	51 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	466	47.0%	441	40.6%	59 *of 82*



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Cass County

2000

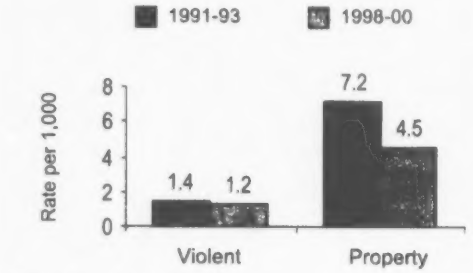
Total population	51,104
Total child population (ages 0-19)	14,369
Total births	561
% No paternity	10.2%
% Medicaid	37.3%
Avg wage per job	$26,858
Unemployment (2001)	5.2

Adolescence

Population — 2000

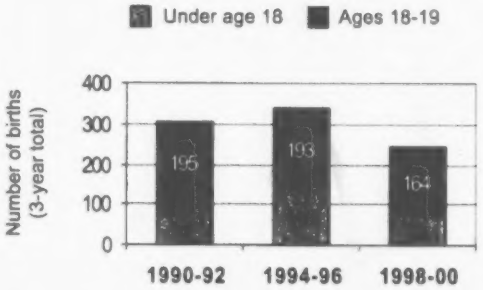
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	3,966
Older teens, ages 15-19	3,689

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	9	44
1998-00	8	28

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	58.3	64.9	47.5

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	2,180	62.1%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$400	(per month)	
% average wage per job	17.9%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		54	323
Group family homes		27	324
Centers		14	498
% full-day:	46.2%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		578	6.4%
% in regulated slots[1]	44.3%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		498	3.6%
Children receiving food stamps		1,899	13.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		189	38.5%
Children with a court order for child support		4,211	30.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	36.7%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,500	25.4%
MIChild		139	1.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		122	10.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		15	14.8

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		22	4.0%
Students receiving special education services		950	13.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		137	10.5

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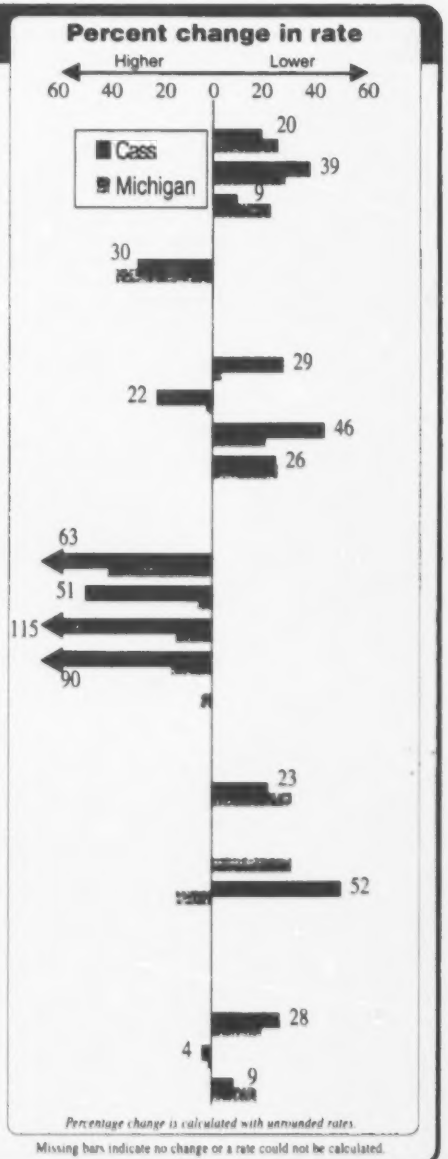
Cass County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,184	17.1%	1,712	13.6%	47 *of 83*
ages 0-4		775	22.9%	414	13.9%	29 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,409	14.9%	1,298	13.5%	52 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,911	30.3%	2,887	39.6%	53 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		205	38.0%	152	27.1%	61 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		33	6.0%	41	7.4%	60 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		5	9.9	3	5.4	8 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5	47.9	4	35.5	33 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		648	48.6	1,032	79.1	52 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		157	11.8	232	17.8	68 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		57	4.3	120	9.2	69 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		56	4.2	104	8.0	71 *of 77*
for delinquency		1	*	16	1.2	33 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		34	31.2	26	24.0	55 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	2	65.5	28 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	134	7.6%	67	3.6%	35 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		418	79.6%	291	57.7%	42 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		434	83.3%	433	86.9%	76 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	143	43.3%	145	39.5%	53 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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Charlevoix County

2000

Total population	26,090
Total child population (ages 0-19)	7,318
Total births	287
% No paternity	8.0%
% Medicaid	37.6%
Avg wage per job	$28,270
Unemployment (2001)	6.8%

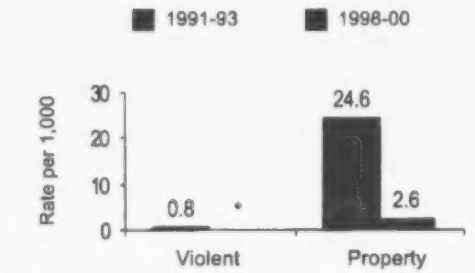
71

Adolescence

Population — 2000

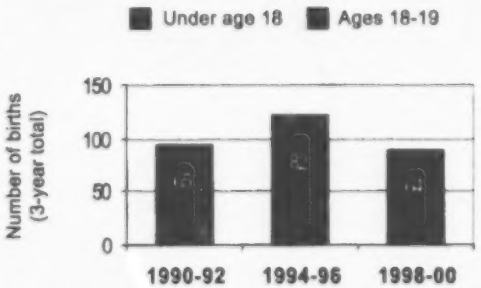
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,028
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,757

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	2	60
1998-00	1	8

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	47.1	56.9	38.8

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,392	70.7%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$428	(per month)	
% average wage per job	18.2%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		61	362
Group family homes		26	312
Centers		15	450
% full-day:	57.1%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		335	7.1%
% in regulated slots[1]	63.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		104	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps		416	5.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		173	44.9%
Children with a court order for child support		1,375	19.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	28.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,594	22.5%
MIChild		135	1.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		21	3.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	4.8%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		4	*

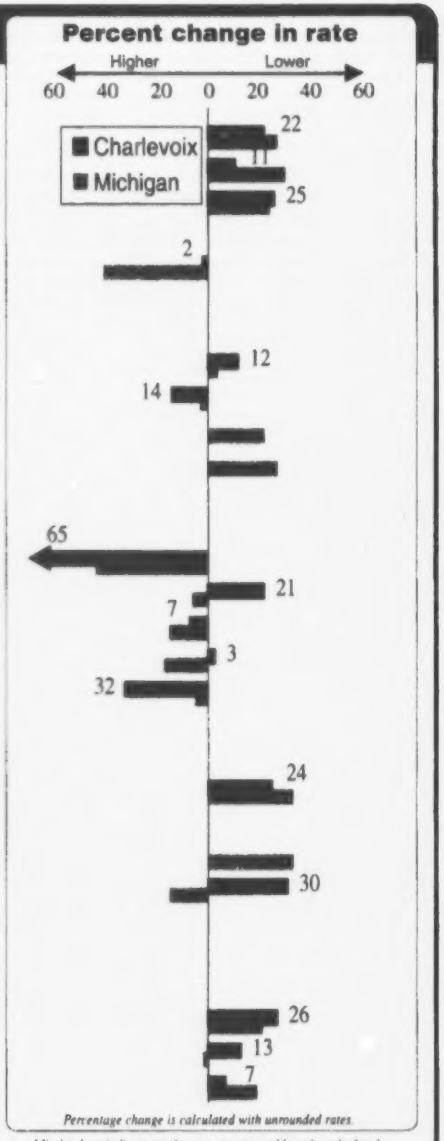
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	14	4.2%
Students receiving special education services	637	14.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	48	7.1

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Charlevoix County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		720	12.8%	662	10.0%	23 *of 83*
ages 0-4		231	14.3%	214	12.7%	24 *of 83*
ages 5-17		489	12.1%	448	9.1%	23 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	894	28.9%	1,272	29.4%	23 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		65	20.9%	58	18.4%	21 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		15	4.7%	17	5.4%	14 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	7.5	2	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	2	38.0	37 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		258	45.0	501	74.1	47 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		56	9.8	52	7.7	24 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		30	5.2	38	5.6	41 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		21	3.7	24	3.5	27 *of 77*
for delinquency		9	1.6	14	2.1	39 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	21.6	9	16.4	24 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	40	3.6%	36	2.5%	14 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		263	79.0%	186	58.3%	47 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		287	86.2%	241	75.1%	20 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	97	37.9%	104	35.1%	38 *of 82*



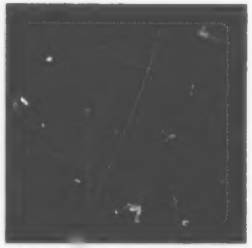
[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Cheboygan County

2000

- Total population 26,448
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 6,804
- Total births 264
  - % No paternity 8.3%
  - % Medicaid 40.2%
- Avg wage per job $22,805
- Unemployment (2001) 11.2%

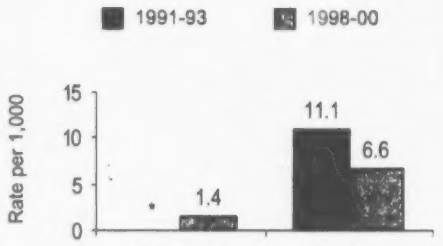


Adolescence

Population — 2000

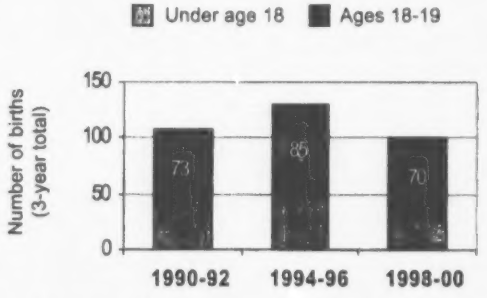
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 1,825
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 1,724

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	1	27
1998-00	4	19

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	52.5	58.3	42.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 1,210 66.2%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $404 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 21.3%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	41	244
Group family homes	34	408
Centers	12	247

- % full-day: 16.7%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	345	7.9%
% in regulated slots[1] 64.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	192	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	836	12.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	148	45.7%
Children with a court order for child support	1,326	20.2%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 42.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	2,151	32.8%
MIChild	140	2.1%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	14	2.2%
% lead poisoned[3] 0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	5	*

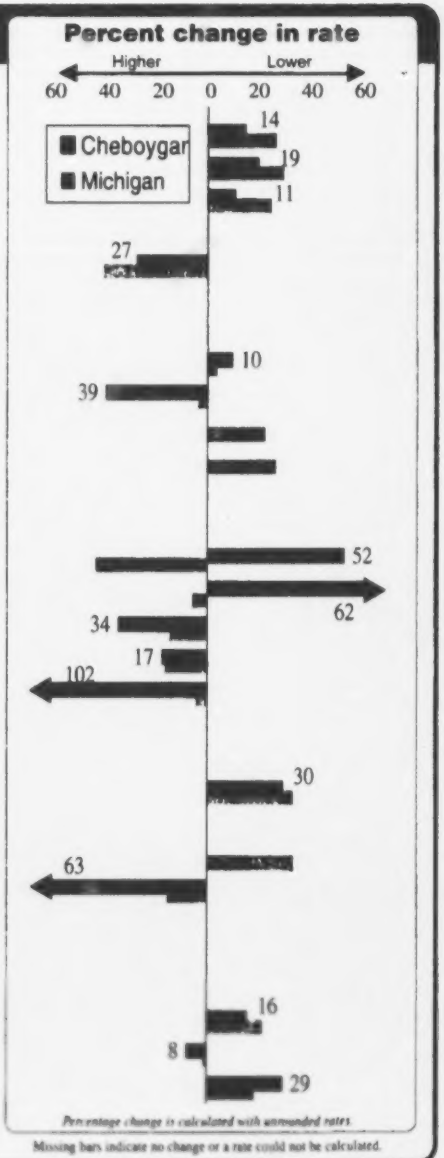
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	17	6.2%
Students receiving special education services	537	13.6%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	63	10.1

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Cheboygan County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,147	20.8%	1,091	17.9%	68 *of 83*
ages 0-4		411	29.0%	360	23.4%	71 *of 83*
ages 5-17		736	18.0%	731	16.0%	67 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,051	29.5%	1,428	37.3%	47 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		50	17.7%	44	15.9%	12 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		16	5.7%	22	8.0%	73 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		4	14.0	2	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	67.9	2	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		750	135.2	404	64.5	38 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		181	32.6	78	12.5	52 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		35	6.3	53	8.5	65 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		28	5.0	37	5.9	58 *of 77*
for delinquency		7	1.3	16	2.6	48 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		12	26.4	10	18.6	32 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	27	2.4%	50	3.9%	41 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		211	77.0%	180	65.0%	67 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		229	77.9%	244	83.9%	61 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	123	48.8%	92	34.5%	36 *of 82*



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Chippewa County

2000

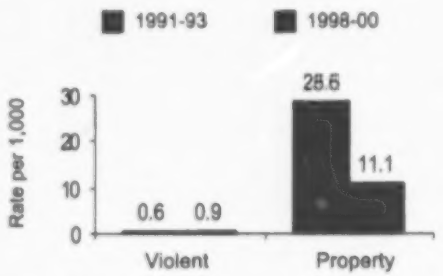
- Total population 38,543
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 9,488
- Total births 425
  - % No paternity 12.0%
  - % Medicaid 45.2%
- Avg wage per job $23,918
- Unemployment (2001) 7.8%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

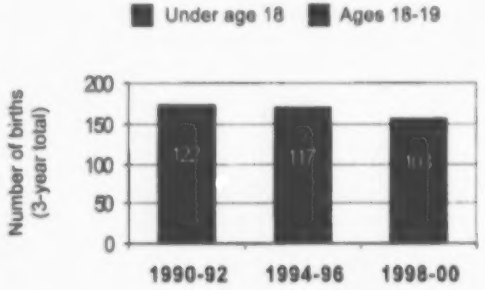
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 2,396
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 2,829

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	2	111
1998-00	3	43

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	49.6	45.0	41.5

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 1,745 72.7%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $411 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 20.6%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	60	354
Group family homes	17	204
Centers	23	816

- % full-day: 47.8%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	517	9.1%
% in regulated slots[1] 59.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	280	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1,133	12.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	168	38.7%
Children with a court order for child support	1,893	21.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 37.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	2,652	30.2%
MIChild	119	1.4%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	210	25.6%
% lead poisoned[3] 0.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	4	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	20	5.1%
Students receiving special education services	730	13.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	69	8.4

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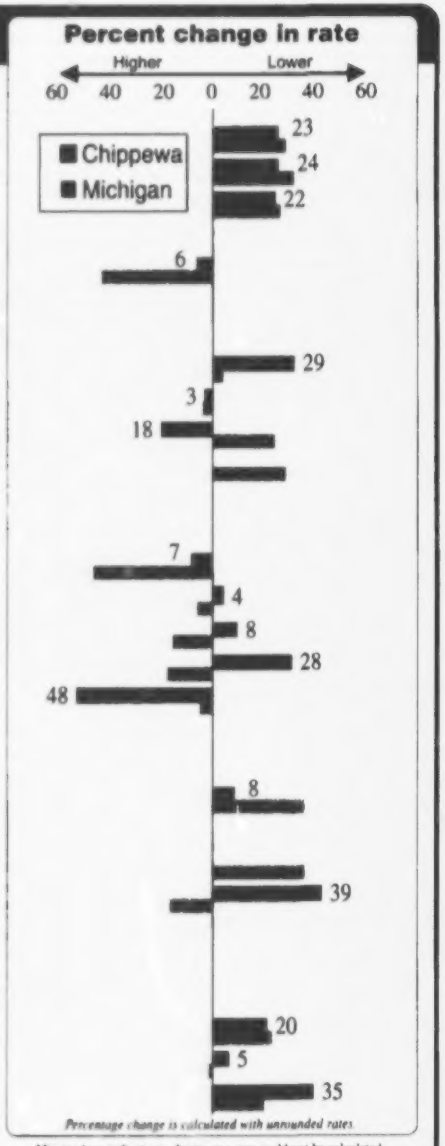
Chippewa County

	Trend period years base year vs. latest year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,597	20.3%	1,252	15.6%	57 *of 83*
ages 0-4		553	27.4%	422	20.9%	62 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,044	17.8%	830	13.8%	55 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,838	38.1%	2,369	40.4%	58 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		133	33.0%	94	23.5%	48 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		15	3.8%	16	3.9%	5 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	5.0	2	5.8	11 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		476	56.8	501	61.0	36 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		89	10.6	84	10.2	42 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		78	9.3	70	8.5	67 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		58	6.9	41	5.0	48 *of 77*
for delinquency		20	2.4	29	3.5	54 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	27.4	17	25.3	57 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	91	5.8%	59	3.6%	33 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		330	78.6%	254	63.0%	61 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		378	88.3%	360	83.5%	59 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	107	56.6%	131	36.6%	43 *of 82*



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Clare County

2000

Total population	31,252
Total child population (ages 0-19)	8,397
Total births	348
% No paternity	11.5%
% Medicaid	44.3%
Avg wage per job	$22,260
Unemployment (2001)	8.9%

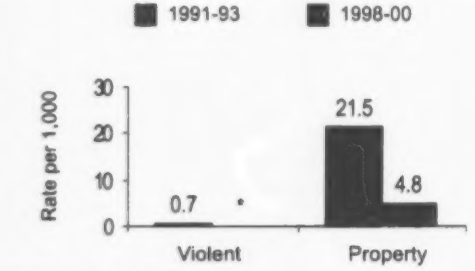
77

Adolescence

Population — 2000

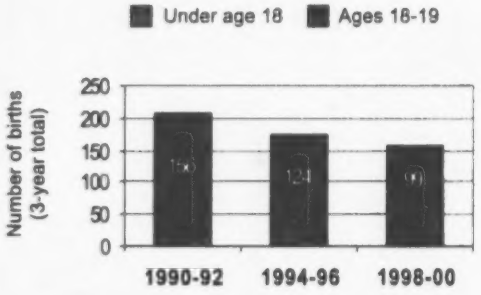
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,293
Older teens, ages 15-19	2,144

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	2	63
1998-00	0	17

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	65.2	65.6	53.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,446	66.9%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$390	(per month)	
% average wage per job	21.0%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		39	234
Group family homes		20	238
Centers		14	352
% full-day:	53.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		370	7.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	45.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		457	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps		1,404	17.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		148	40.8%
Children with a court order for child support		1,665	20.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	39.7%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,930	36.4%
MIChild		142	1.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		79	10.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		10	17.2

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		19	5.5%
Students receiving special education services		964	17.6%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		147	19.3

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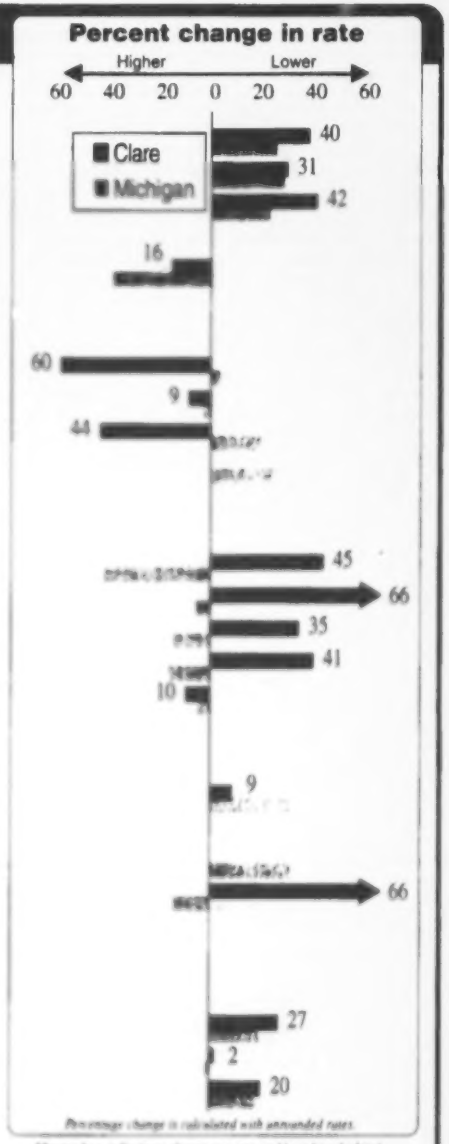
Clare County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,236	35.5%	1,571	21.4%	81 *of 83*
ages 0-4		728	41.0%	509	28.4%	82 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,508	33.3%	1,062	19.2%	79 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,019	41.2%	2,657	47.8%	76 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		85	21.7%	119	34.7%	77 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		26	6.5%	24	7.1%	51 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	6.8	3	9.7	46 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		858	132.1	550	72.2	46 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		315	48.5	125	16.4	66 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		62	9.5	47	6.2	45 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		55	8.5	38	5.0	47 *of 77*
for delinquency		7	1.1	9	1.2	30 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	32.5	19	29.5	65 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	123	9.5%	46	3.2%	24 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		341	82.0%	230	59.5%	50 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		322	81.9%	304	80.0%	39 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	147	54.2%	140	43.2%	66 *of 82*



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Clinton County

2000

Total population	64,753
Total child population (ages 0-19)	19,859
Total births	792
% No paternity	5.1%
% Medicaid	17.3%
Avg wage per job	$28,082
Unemployment (2001)	2.8%

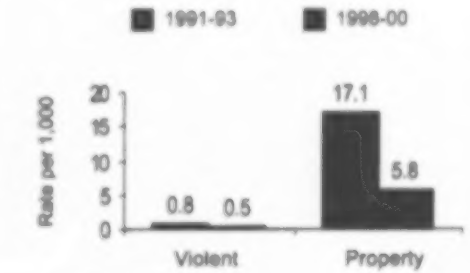
62

Adolescence

Population — 2000

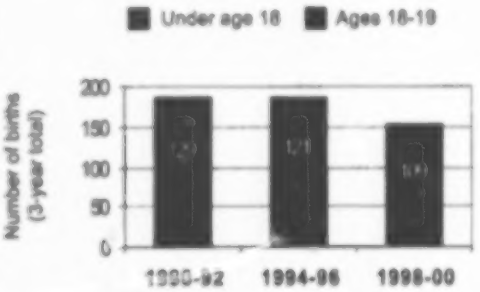
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	5,313
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,914

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	6	129
1998-00	4	49

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000			
	29.6	28.5	22.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	3,592	67.2%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$481	(per month)	
% average wage per job	20.6%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		132	783
Group family homes		41	492
Centers		30	1,121
% full-day:	*		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		362	2.8%
% in regulated slots[1]	54.7%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		186	1.0%
Children receiving food stamps		768	4.0%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		418	50.6%
Children with a court order for child support		2,647	13.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	25.2%		

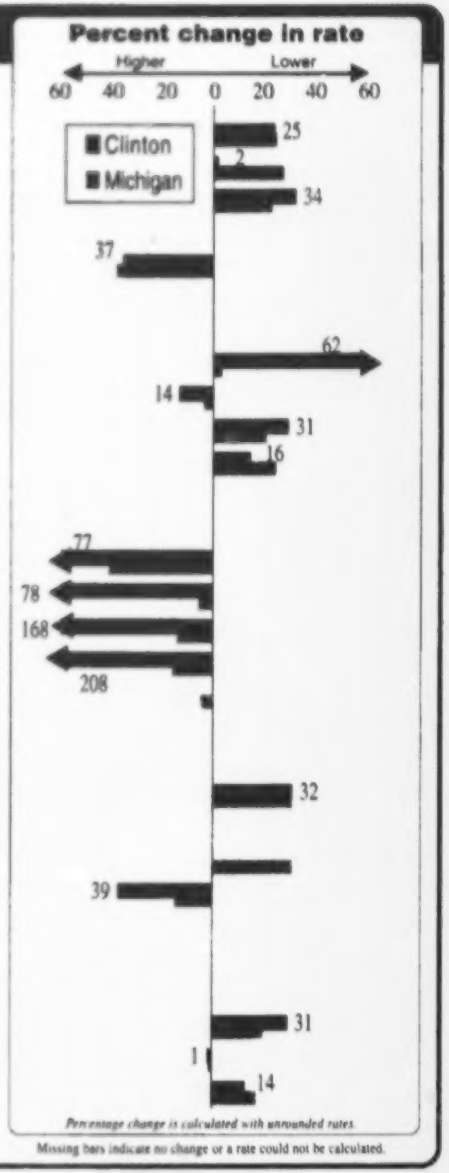
Health Care — 2001		
Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	2,144	11.2%
MIChild	122	0.6%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	67	3.8%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	19	13.7

Special Needs — 2001		
Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	27	3.5%
Students receiving special education services	1,315	13.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	81	4.5

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Clinton County

	Trend period years (base year vs. current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,156	7.0%	949	5.3%	4 *of 83*
ages 0-4		358	8.3%	356	8.2%	9 *of 83*
ages 5-17		798	6.6%	593	4.4%	2 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,011	11.3%	1,498	15.5%	2 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		161	19.1%	57	7.2%	1 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		48	5.7%	51	6.5%	35 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	6.7	4	4.7	4 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	27.7	3	23.3	17 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		569	34.4	1,106	60.8	35 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		94	5.7	184	10.1	40 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		21	1.3	62	3.4	16 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		18	1.1	61	3.4	23 *of 77*
for delinquency		3	*	1	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		18	13.8	14	9.3	3 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	47	1.7%	75	2.3%	9 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		454	71.5%	327	49.3%	17 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		544	72.2%	536	73.3%	15 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	213	35.6%	219	30.8%	19 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

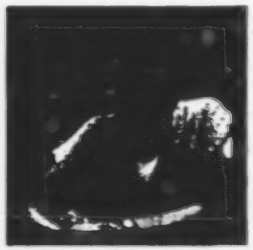
[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Crawford County

2000

Total population	14,273
Total child population (ages 0-19)	3,828
Total births	156
% No paternity	16.0%
% Medicaid	53.2%
Avg wage per job	$25,548
Unemployment (2001)	6.8%

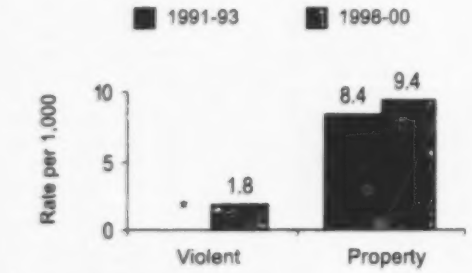


Adolescence

Population — 2000

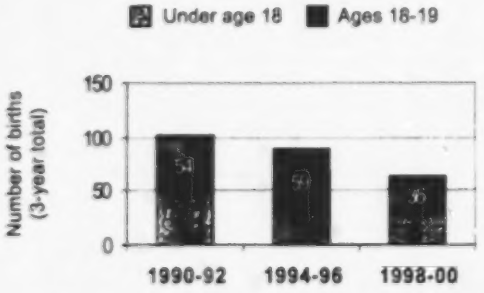
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,086
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,022

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1	11
1998-00	3	15

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	94.9	76.6	49.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	699	71.7%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$415	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.5%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		29	174
Group family homes		6	72
Centers		6	152
% full-day:	50.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		157	6.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	53.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		128	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps		573	15.6%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		50	34.2%
Children with a court order for child support		931	25.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	38.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,204	32.7%
MIChild		68	1.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		3	*
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		4	*

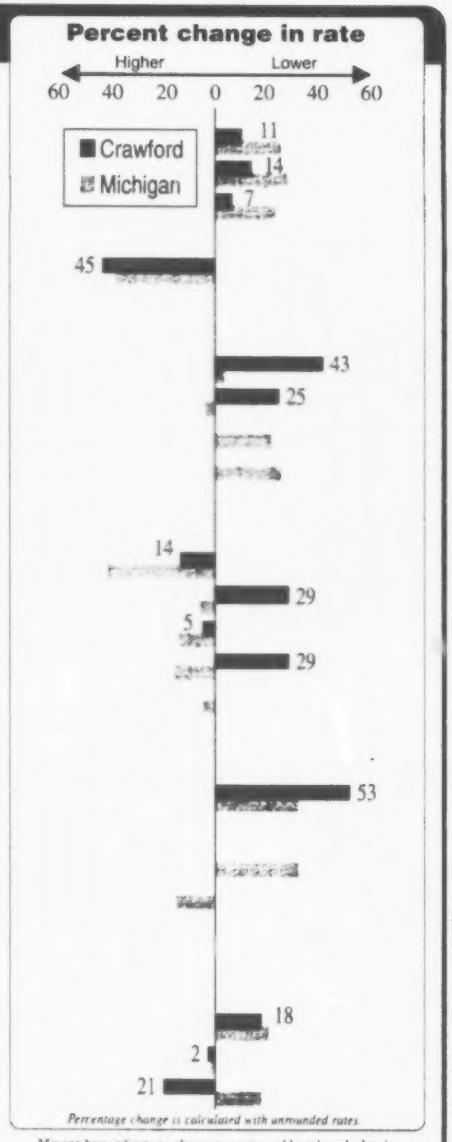
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		6	3.9%
Students receiving special education services		324	15.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		55	15.7

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Crawford County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		604	19.7%	596	17.6%	65 *of 83*
ages 0-4		208	23.6%	159	20.2%	60 *of 83*
ages 5-17		396	18.1%	437	16.8%	69 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	713	35.3%	1,083	51.0%	80 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		55	29.7%	25	17.0%	16 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		13	7.0%	8	5.2%	13 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	16.1	2	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		349	109.8	436	124.7	80 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		78	24.5	61	17.4	67 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		20	6.3	23	6.6	52 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		18	5.7	14	4.0	35 *of 77*
for delinquency		2	*	9	2.6	49 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		15	66.3	9	31.1	70 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	20	4.0%	*	*	* *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		147	82.6%	102	67.5%	74 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		149	83.7%	139	85.8%	71 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	35	30.7%	43	37.1%	44 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

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Delta County

2000

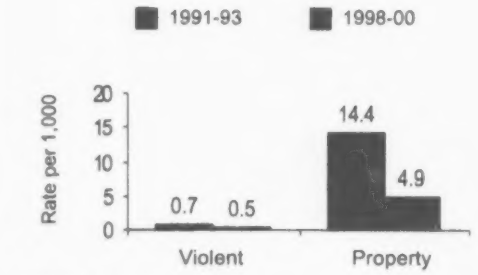
Total population	38,520
Total child population (ages 0-19)	10,273
Total births	422
% No paternity	11.1%
% Medicaid	42.9%
Avg wage per job	$27,574
Unemployment (2001)	7.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

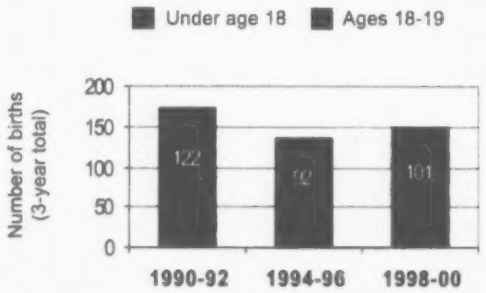
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,846
Older teens, ages 15-19	2,950

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	3	69
1998-00	2	24

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	41.8	32.8	34.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,551	64.9%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$462	(per month)
% average wage per job	20.1%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	72	432
Group family homes	13	156
Centers	16	557
% full-day: 56.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		407	6.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	57.0%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		338	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps		1,140	11.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		256	43.3%
Children with a court order for child support		2,286	23.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	33.8%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,732	27.9%
MIChild		176	1.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		335	39.8%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.9%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		6	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	12	2.9%
Students receiving special education services	960	13.8%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	82	8.9

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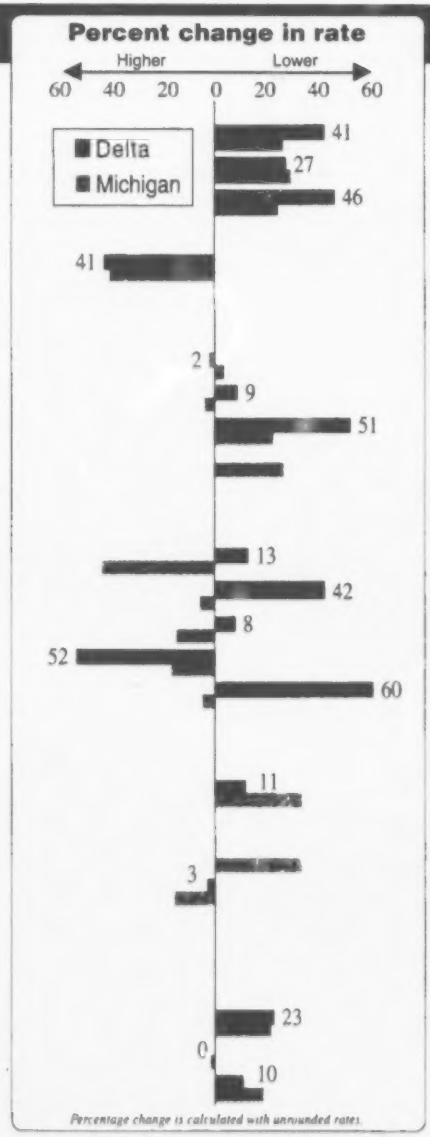
Delta County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,834	18.2%	958	10.7%	26 *of 83*
ages 0-4		520	21.2%	309	15.4%	39 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,314	17.2%	649	9.3%	24 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,887	24.9%	2,444	35.1%	35 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		123	27.3%	119	27.9%	64 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		24	5.3%	21	4.8%	11 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		4	9.6	2	4.7	5 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		717	71.0	568	61.9	37 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		98	9.7	52	5.7	13 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		56	5.5	47	5.1	36 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		26	2.6	36	3.9	31 *of 77*
for delinquency		30	3.0	11	1.2	31 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	19.1	15	16.9	27 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	77	3.2%	79	3.3%	27 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		369	72.1%	263	55.8%	34 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		413	74.3%	384	74.4%	18 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	202	41.5%	182	37.1%	45 *of 82*



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Dickinson County

2000

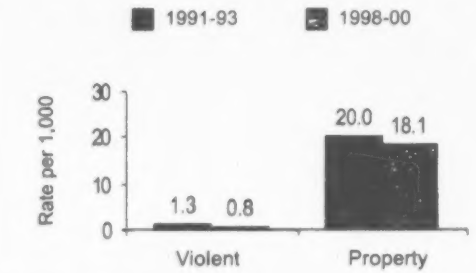
Total population	27,472
Total child population (ages 0-19)	7,532
Total births	267
% No paternity	6.4%
% Medicaid	25.1%
Avg wage per job	$27,908
Unemployment (2001)	5.1%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

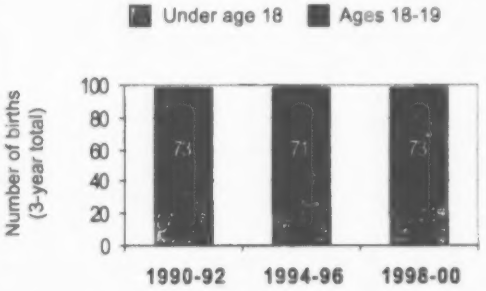
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,079
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,962

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	4	60
1998-00	3	58

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	40.0	37.5	39.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,276	67.2%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$467	(per month)
% average wage per job	20.1%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	48	287
Group family homes	10	118
Centers	15	612
% full-day:	66.7%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		207	4.4%
% in regulated slots[1]	55.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		149	2.0%
Children receiving food stamps		549	7.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		181	41.8%
Children with a court order for child support		1,520	20.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	29.8%		

Health Care — 2001		
Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	1,593	21.8%
MIChild	116	1.6%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	32	5.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	12	23.8

Special Needs — 2001		
Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	7	2.4%
Students receiving special education services	635	12.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	64	9.3

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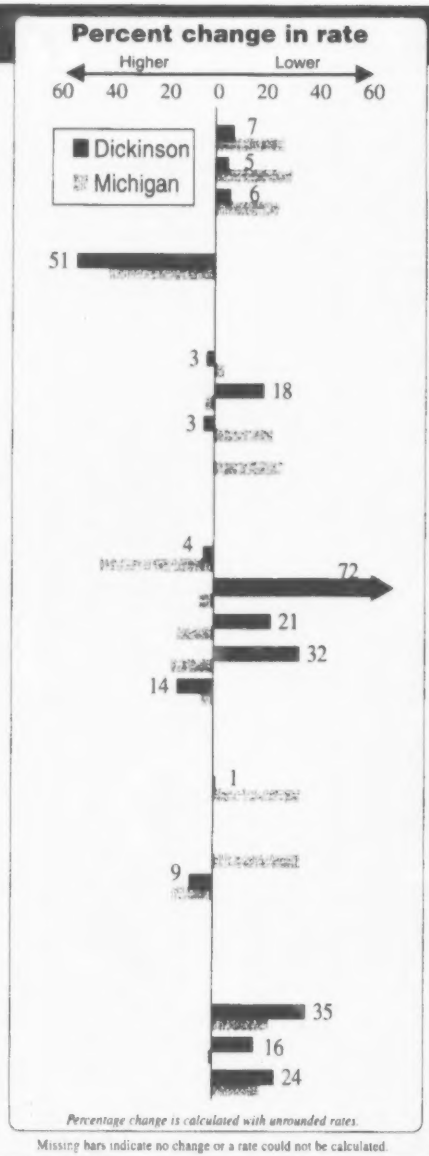
Dickinson County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		825	12.0%	761	11.2%	27 *of 83*
ages 0-4		290	16.2%	235	15.5%	40 *of 83*
ages 5-17		535	10.6%	526	9.9%	29 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	905	17.1%	1,264	25.9%	18 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		60	17.5%	51	18.1%	20 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		20	5.8%	13	4.7%	10 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	6.9	2	7.1	26 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		401	58.4	420	60.8	34 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		97	14.1	27	3.9	3 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		29	4.2	23	3.3	12 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		22	3.2	15	2.2	12 *of 77*
for delinquency		7	1.0	8	1.2	28 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		8	14.9	9	14.7	17 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	16	1.2%	20	1.3%	1 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		273	73.6%	168	47.8%	14 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		308	84.2%	235	70.8%	5 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	133	44.6%	117	34.1%	34 *of 82*



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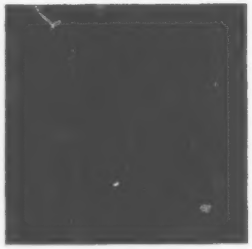
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Eaton County

2000

- Total population 103,655
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 30,139
- Total births 1,292
  - % No paternity 9.4%
  - % Medicaid 26.5%
- Avg wage per job $30,680
- Unemployment (2001) 3.2%

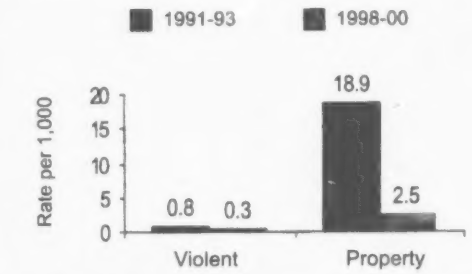


Adolescence

Population — 2000

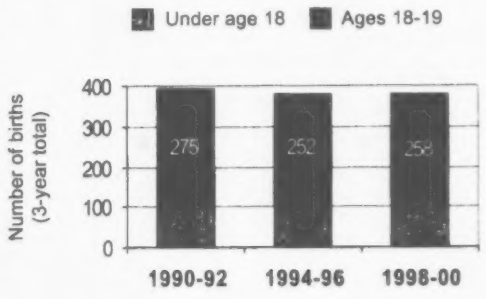
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 8,132
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 8,054

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	10	225
1998-00	4	32

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	38.1	35.6	34.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	5,103	66.7%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$462	(per month)	
% average wage per job	18.1%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		228	1,355
Group family homes		62	744
Centers		51	2,572
% full-day:	*		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		987	5.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	60.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		617	2.2%
Children receiving food stamps		1,954	6.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		534	41.5%
Children with a court order for child support		5,281	18.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		4,325	15.1%
MIChild		260	0.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		228	8.9%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.3%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		27	12.8

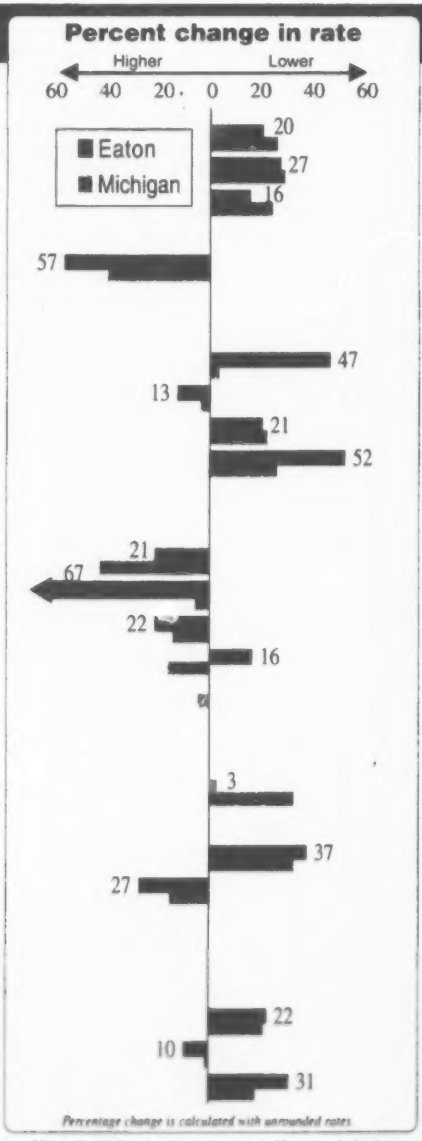
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		45	3.8%
Students receiving special education services		2,688	16.5%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		201	7.4

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Eaton County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,144	8.5%	1,799	6.8%	9 *of 83*
ages 0-4		783	12.0%	562	8.8%	11 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,361	7.3%	1,237	6.2%	8 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,856	13.5%	3,407	21.1%	10 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		259	21.6%	139	11.5%	5 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		72	6.0%	82	6.8%	43 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	5.6	5	4.4	2 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	32.7	3	15.6	3 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		975	38.1	1,252	46.2	16 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		102	4.0	180	6.6	18 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		49	1.9	63	2.3	5 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		45	1.8	40	1.5	4 *of 77*
for delinquency		4	*	23	0.8	18 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		38	18.1	41	17.5	29 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		6	90.2	4	56.4	23 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	88	2.0%	127	2.6%	15 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		890	71.0%	632	55.4%	32 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		958	74.3%	912	81.7%	50 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	246	45.8%	295	31.7%	21 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

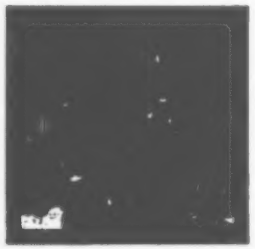
[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Emmet County

2000

Total population	31,437
Total child population (ages 0-19)	8,685
Total births	377
% No paternity	6.6%
% Medicaid	28.9%
Avg wage per job	$27,258
Unemployment (2001)	7.1%

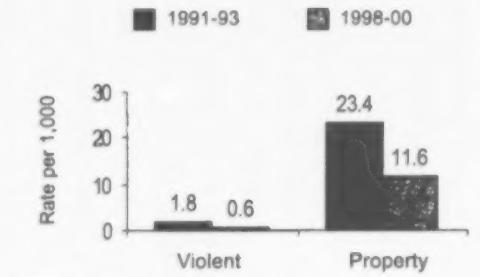


Adolescence

Population — 2000

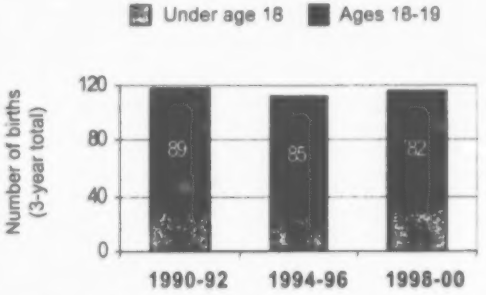
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,391
Older teens, ages 15-19	2,189

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	5	68
1998-00	2	41

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	50.2	43.2	41.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,555	68.7%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$431	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.0%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		57	342
Group family homes		21	252
Centers		19	760
% full-day:	43.8%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		278	5.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	71.2%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		91	1.1%
Children receiving food stamps		409	4.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		239	56.1%
Children with a court order for child support		1,887	22.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.2%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,635	19.5%
MIChild		167	2.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		26	3.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		8	13.7

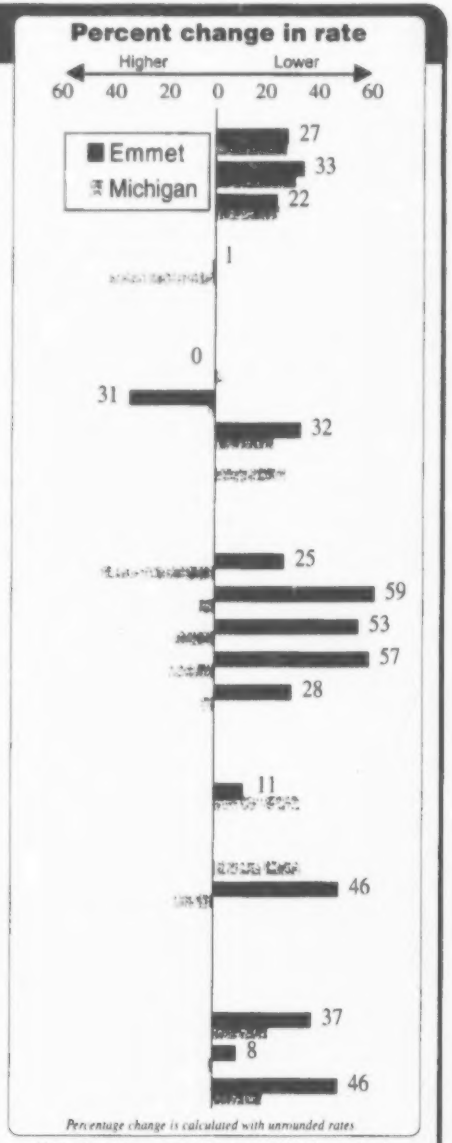
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	15	4.0%
Students receiving special education services	562	10.5%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	44	5.5

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Emmet County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		649	9.9%	562	7.3%	12 *of 83*
ages 0-4		231	12.3%	158	8.3%	10 *of 83*
ages 5-17		418	8.9%	404	6.9%	12 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	885	23.1%	1,234	23.4%	14 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		66	17.7%	67	17.6%	18 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		17	4.6%	23	6.1%	27 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	8.9	2	6.1	17 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	36.5	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		510	76.4	454	57.0	29 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		151	22.6	73	9.2	33 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		48	7.2	27	3.4	15 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		41	6.1	21	2.6	17 *of 77*
for delinquency		7	1.0	6	0.8	16 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	18.7	11	16.8	26 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	2	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	60	4.4%	40	2.4%	10 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		272	73.1%	172	46.3%	10 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		267	74.4%	297	68.1%	2 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	105	37.8%	67	20.3%	2 *of 82*



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Genesee County

2000

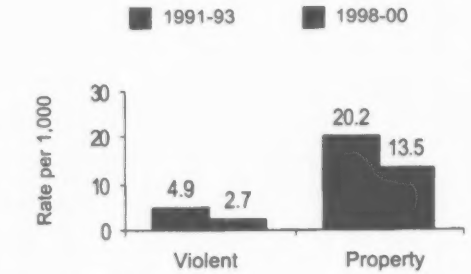
Total population	436,141
Total child population (ages 0-19)	131,644
Total births	6,358
% No paternity	21.4%
% Medicaid	39.9%
Avg wage per job	$35,544
Unemployment (2001)	7.6%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

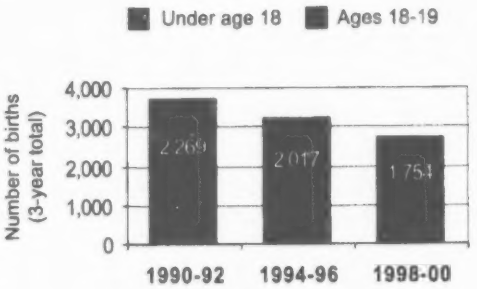
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	33,562
Older teens, ages 15-19	31,279

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	263	1,082
1998-00	141	717

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	78.0	69.8	60.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	23,072	63.4%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$489	(per month)
% average wage per job	16.5%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	291	1,716
Group family homes	177	2,119
Centers	246	11,421
% full-day: 55.6%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		10,043	11.5%
% in regulated slots[1]	24.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		13,177	10.5%
Children receiving food stamps		25,163	20.0%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		1,924	39.1%
Children with a court order for child support		49,656	39.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	53.3%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		41,437	32.9%
MIChild		1,457	1.2%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		1,564	12.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.4%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		259	27.8

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	417	6.5%
Students receiving special education services	10,749	13.8%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	2,374	19.8

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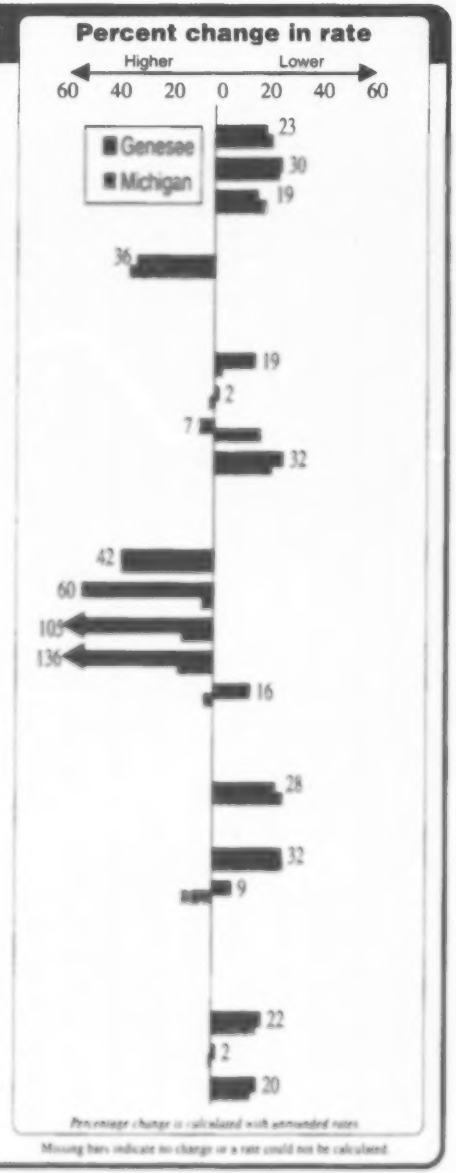
Genesee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		29,560	24.9%	22,275	19.1%	73 *of 83*
ages 0-4		10,409	31.9%	6,884	22.2%	67 *of 83*
ages 5-17		19,151	22.3%	15,391	18.0%	73 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	20,919	27.3%	30,800	37.1%	44 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		1,579	21.1%	1,098	17.1%	17 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		683	9.1%	575	8.9%	79 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		85	11.4	78	12.1	53 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		35	37.7	25	25.7	23 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		7,522	62.4	10,623	88.8	64 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		1,648	13.7	2,623	21.9	78 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		654	5.4	1,330	11.1	73 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		520	4.3	1,219	10.2	72 *of 77*
for delinquency		134	1.1	111	0.9	20 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		443	46.1	315	33.2	75 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		28	85.6	18	58.5	25 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	954	4.5%	805	4.1%	44 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		4,512	76.8%	3,474	59.8%	53 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		4,720	84.5%	4,471	82.9%	54 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	1,868	53.4%	1,706	42.6%	62 *of 82*



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Gladwin County

2000

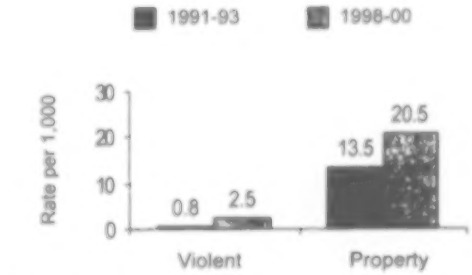
Total population	26,023
Total child population (ages 0-19)	6,611
Total births	300
% No paternity	8.0%
% Medicaid	33.7%
Avg wage per job	$23,834
Unemployment (2001)	8.6%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

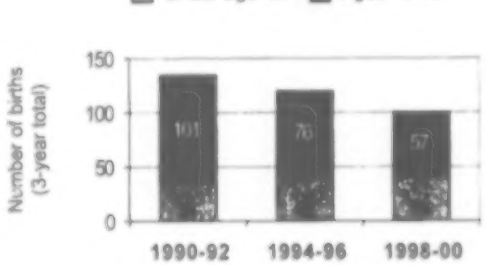
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,863
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,686

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	2	36
1998-00	8	62

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	64.8	52.6	42.7

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	981	59.9%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$408	(per month)
% average wage per job	20.6%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	23	138
Group family homes	18	216
Centers	9	241
% full-day:	33.3%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		253	6.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	48.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		270	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps		811	12.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		139	46.5%
Children with a court order for child support		1,371	21.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	39.3%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,113	33.2%
MIChild		118	1.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		56	10.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.8%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		4	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	12	4.5%
Students receiving special education services	586	15.1%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	63	10.4

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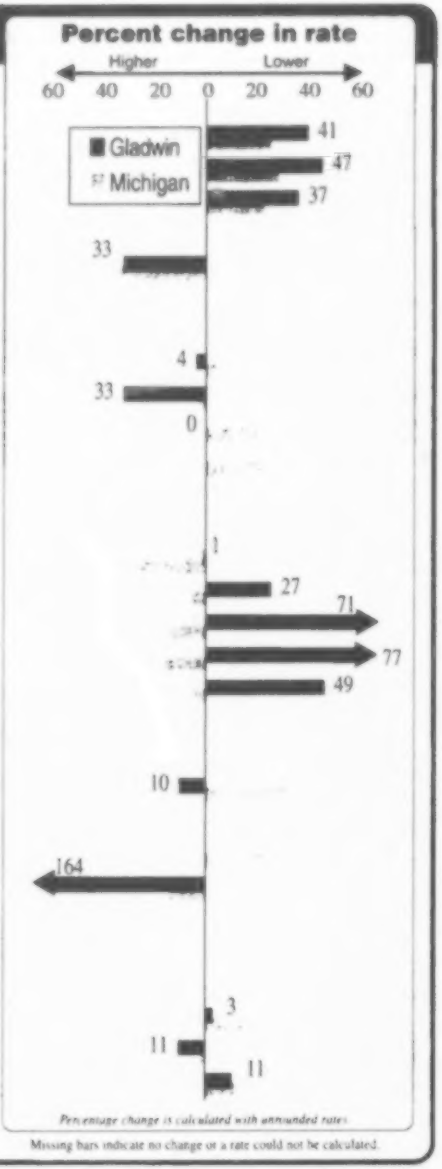
Gladwin County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,858	32.9%	1,150	19.4%	74 *of 83*
ages 0-4		634	40.8%	305	21.5%	65 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,224	29.9%	845	18.8%	75 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	959	28.1%	1,440	37.5%	48 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		78	26.7%	81	27.8%	62 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		17	5.9%	23	7.9%	71 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	10.2	3	10.3	48 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	43.2	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		598	104.9	640	105.8	76 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		139	24.4	108	17.9	69 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		52	9.1	16	2.6	8 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		41	7.2	10	1.7	9 *of 77*
for delinquency		11	1.9	6	1.0	24 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		11	24.3	14	26.8	60 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	38	3.6%	123	9.6%	77 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		222	77.9%	210	75.3%	80 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		205	79.5%	266	88.4%	78 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	56	35.9%	86	32.1%	23 *of 82*



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Gogebic County

2000

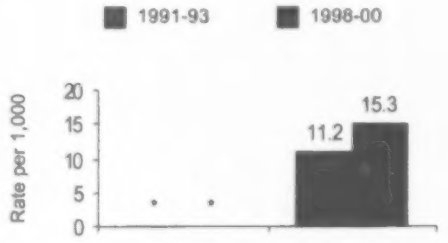
- Total population 17,370
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 4,075
- Total births 137
  - % No paternity 8.8%
  - % Medicaid 46.7%
- Avg wage per job $20,573
- Unemployment (2001) 7.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

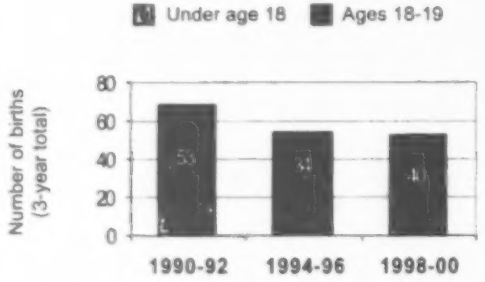
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 1,105
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 1,269

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	1	21
1998-00	2	27

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	41.0	31.7	33.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 648 70.1%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $406 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 23.7%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	18	108
Group family homes	2	24
Centers	10	274
% full-day: 30.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		168	7.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	58.3%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		194	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps		590	15.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		108	54.0%
Children with a court order for child support		895	23.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,265	33.2%
MIChild		73	1.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		37	12.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		1	*

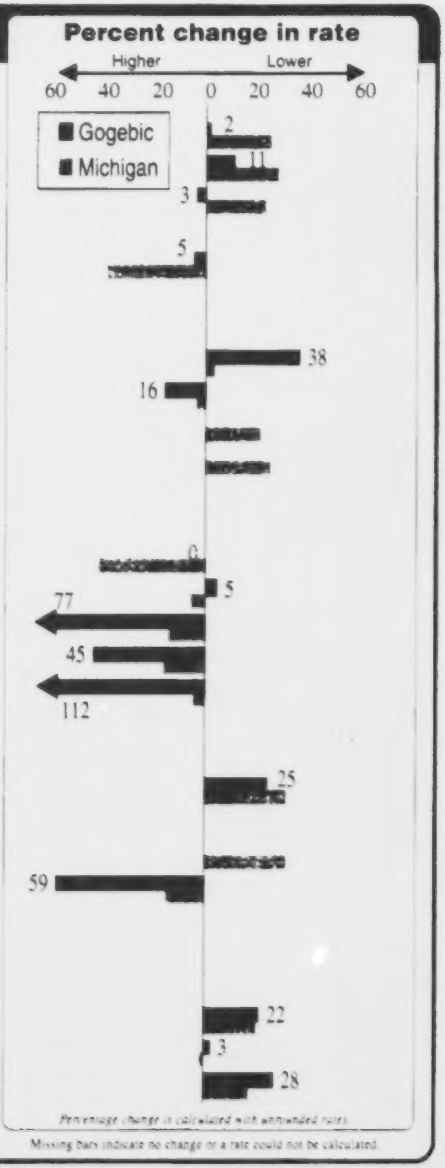
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	5	3.4%
Students receiving special education services	410	17.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	38	10.7

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Gogebic County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		775	19.3%	648	18.9%	71 *of 83*
ages 0-4		255	25.1%	175	22.2%	69 *of 83*
ages 5-17		520	17.3%	473	17.9%	72 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,187	41.1%	1,069	43.2%	69 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		53	30.1%	27	18.8%	24 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.1%	10	7.1%	50 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	2	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		270	66.6	236	66.5	41 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		60	14.8	50	14.1	62 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		29	7.2	45	12.7	75 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		15	3.7	19	5.4	52 *of 77*
for delinquency		14	3.5	26	7.3	58 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	16.2	4	12.2	9 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	19	2.0%	27	3.2%	25 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		134	68.7%	81	53.3%	26 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		211	87.2%	161	84.3%	64 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	81	41.5%	53	29.9%	16 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Grand Traverse County

Background

2000

- Total population 77,654
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 21,721
- Total births 1,026
  - % No paternity 8.1%
  - % Medicaid 28.8%
- Avg wage per job $28,631
- Unemployment (2001) 5.0%

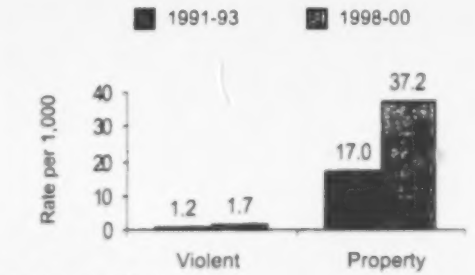
97

Adolescence

Population — 2000

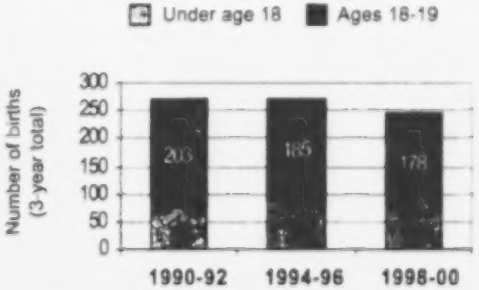
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 5,993
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 5,566

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	9	132
1998-00	15	333

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	41.2	38.8	32.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,735	67.0%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$450	(per month)	
% average wage per job	18.9%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		298	1,779
Group family homes		32	384
Centers		55	2,677
% full-day:	52.8%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		827	6.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	77.6%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		208	1.0%
■ Children receiving food stamps		1,126	5.4%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		532	50.7%
■ Children with a court order for child support		4,452	21.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	30.8%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,714	17.9%
MIChild		306	1.5%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		45	2.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.2%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		21	13.7

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		30	3.3%
■ Students receiving special education services		2,101	16.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		148	7.5

[1]*Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*Family Independence Program.* [3]*Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates.* [4]*Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [5]*Supplemental Security Income.* N/A (not available). •*Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Grand Traverse County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,854	10.8%	1,012	5.3%	3 *of 83*
ages 0-4		561	11.6%	318	6.8%	5 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,293	10.4%	694	4.8%	4 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,387	22.4%	3,399	25.8%	17 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		295	31.5%	193	20.3%	33 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		58	6.2%	56	5.9%	19 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		8	8.5	6	5.9	13 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	41.7	4	23.4	18 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		648	36.9	1,029	52.2	20 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		116	6.6	118	6.0	15 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		53	3.0	66	3.3	13 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		32	1.8	55	2.8	18 *of 77*
for delinquency		21	1.2	11	0.6	9 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		21	16.3	23	14.2	13 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	2	44.9	17 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	176	4.2%	46 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		712	71.6%	347	39.6%	4 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		720	78.0%	659	73.1%	13 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	276	38.7%	241	27.6%	10 *of 82*

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
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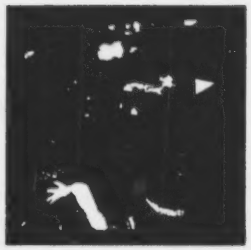
Gratiot County

2000

- Total population 42,285
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 11,657
- Total births 534
  - % No paternity 9.6%
  - % Medicaid 30.5%
- Avg wage per job $24,646
- Unemployment (2001) 5.5%

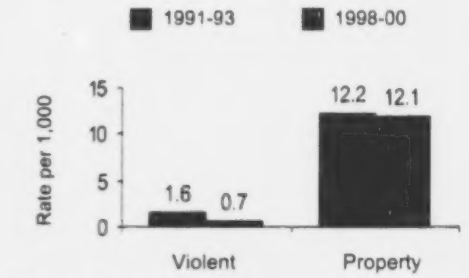


Adolescence

Population — 2000

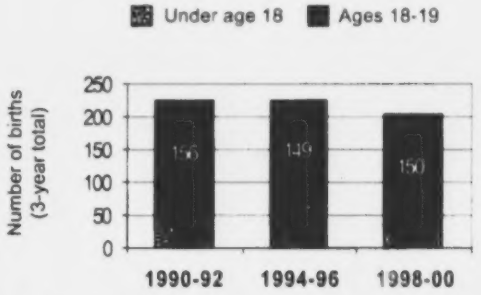
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 2,977
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 3,401

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	8	62
1998-00	3	59

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	48.5	45.9	42.5

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 1,967 67.8%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $407 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 19.8%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	81	485
Group family homes	28	336
Centers	18	750

- % full-day: 17.6%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	408	5.8%
% in regulated slots[1] 45.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	308	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1,042	9.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	225	41.9%
Children with a court order for child support	2,372	22.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 30.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	2,568	23.8%
MIChild	121	1.1%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	100	10.0%
% lead poisoned[3] 3.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	19	23.9

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	26	5.1%
Students receiving special education services	1,350	17.5%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	119	11.8

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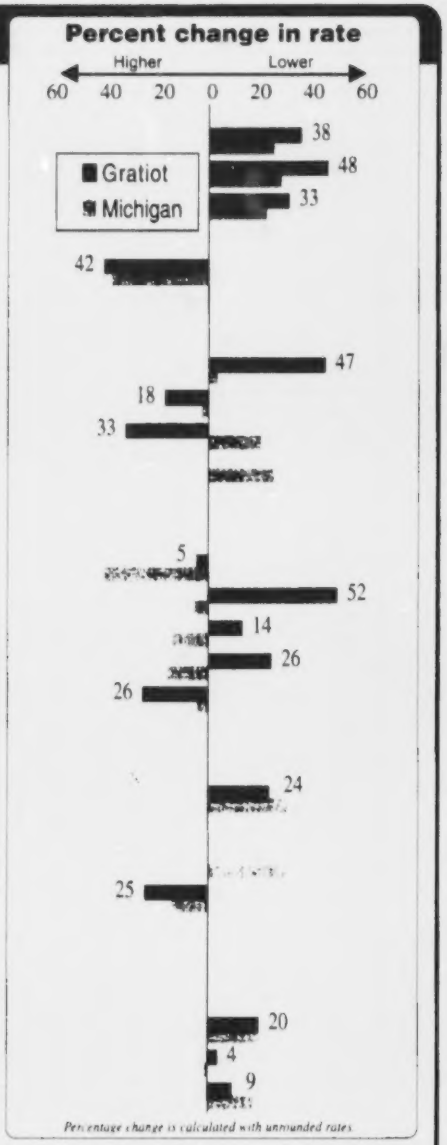
Gratiot County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,945	18.8%	1,154	11.7%	32 *of 83*
ages 0-4		637	23.9%	307	12.4%	23 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,308	17.0%	847	11.5%	35 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,058	25.2%	2,813	35.9%	39 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		161	28.2%	77	14.8%	11 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		36	6.3%	38	7.4%	61 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	5.8	4	7.7	33 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	27.9	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		539	50.2	528	52.5	22 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		92	8.6	41	4.1	6 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		47	4.4	38	3.8	20 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		36	3.4	25	2.5	15 *of 77*
for delinquency		11	1.0	13	1.3	35 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		22	26.9	17	20.4	41 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	48	2.1%	56	2.6%	17 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		449	78.5%	343	62.6%	60 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		488	80.4%	426	77.2%	27 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	155	40.3%	164	36.4%	42 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Hillsdale County

2000

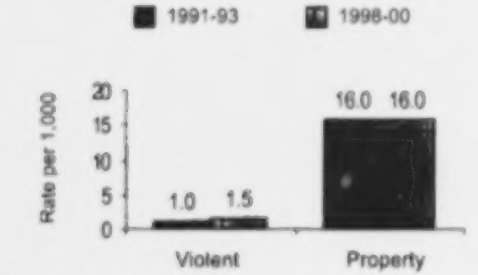
Total population	46,527
Total child population (ages 0-19)	13,832
Total births	643
% No paternity	9.6%
% Medicaid	32.0%
Avg wage per job	$28,196
Unemployment (2001)	6.5%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

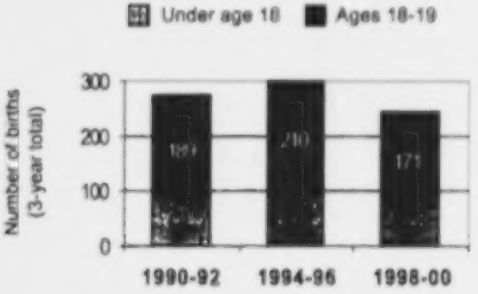
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	3,734
Older teens, ages 15-19	3,851

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	6	92
1998-00	9	95

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	54.2	55.6	44.9

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	2,353	66.3%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$341	(per month)
% average wage per job	14.5%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	76	452
Group family homes	17	204
Centers	18	613
% full-day:	36.8%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		361	4.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	53.2%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		356	2.7%
Children receiving food stamps		1,146	8.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		204	37.8%
Children with a court order for child support		3,712	28.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	40.4%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,745	21.1%
MIChild		127	1.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		159	13.2%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.3%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		12	12.5

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	26	4.4%
Students receiving special education services	1,049	14.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	150	12.3

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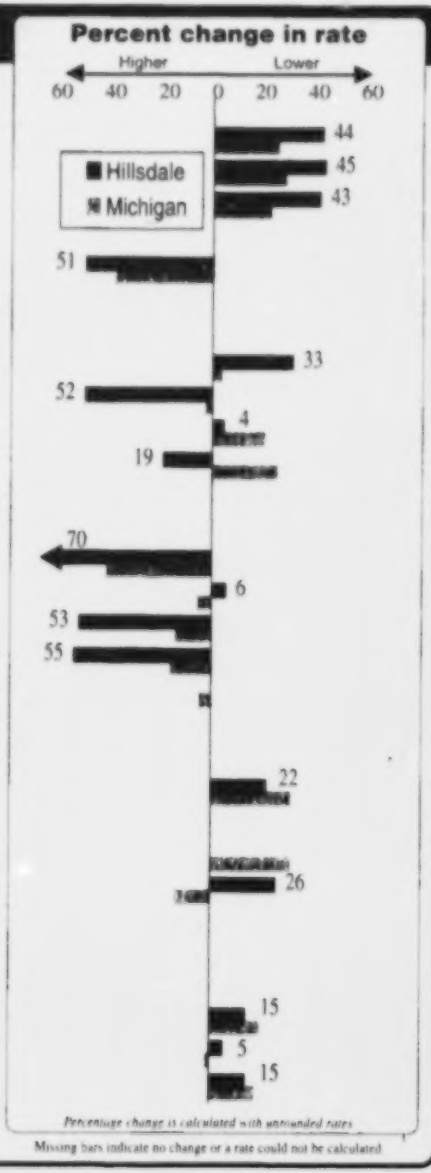
Hillsdale County

	Trend period years (base year vs. current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,897	15.8%	1,037	8.8%	18 *of 83*
ages 0-4		685	20.8%	341	11.5%	19 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,212	14.0%	696	7.9%	18 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,706	23.0%	2,471	34.7%	34 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		245	41.7%	173	28.1%	65 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		29	4.9%	46	7.5%	64 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		5	9.1	5	8.7	42 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	37.2	4	44.4	39 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		806	65.1	1,354	110.6	77 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		202	16.3	187	15.3	65 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		49	4.0	74	6.0	44 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		47	3.8	72	5.9	57 *of 77*
for delinquency		2	*	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		28	29.3	24	22.7	52 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	156	7.3%	118	5.4%	61 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		446	77.4%	351	66.2%	73 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		480	86.3%	430	81.6%	49 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	194	50.8%	196	43.3%	67 *of 82*



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Houghton County

2000

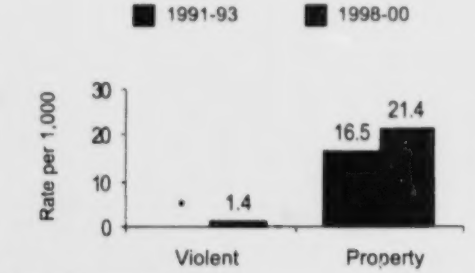
Total population	36,016
Total child population (ages 0-19)	10,052
Total births	390
% No paternity	6.7%
% Medicaid	32.3%
Avg wage per job	$22,926
Unemployment (2001)	5.9%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

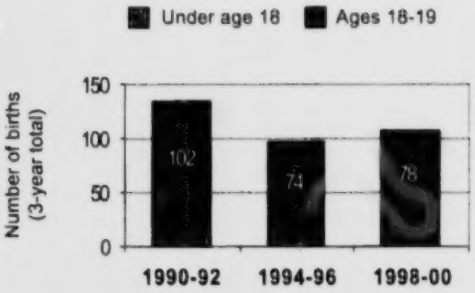
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,337
Older teens, ages 15-19	3,685

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1	74
1998-00	5	79

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	31.3	22.6	25.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,270	55.9%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$490	(per month)
% average wage per job	25.6%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	44	264
Group family homes	13	156
Centers	17	631
% full-day: 47.1%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		296	5.5%
% in regulated slots[1]	58.1%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		255	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps		920	10.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		258	57.2%
Children with a court order for child support		1,695	19.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.4%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,329	26.6%
MIChild		108	1.2%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		163	21.0%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		5	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	15	3.8%
Students receiving special education services	552	9.7%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	70	8.9

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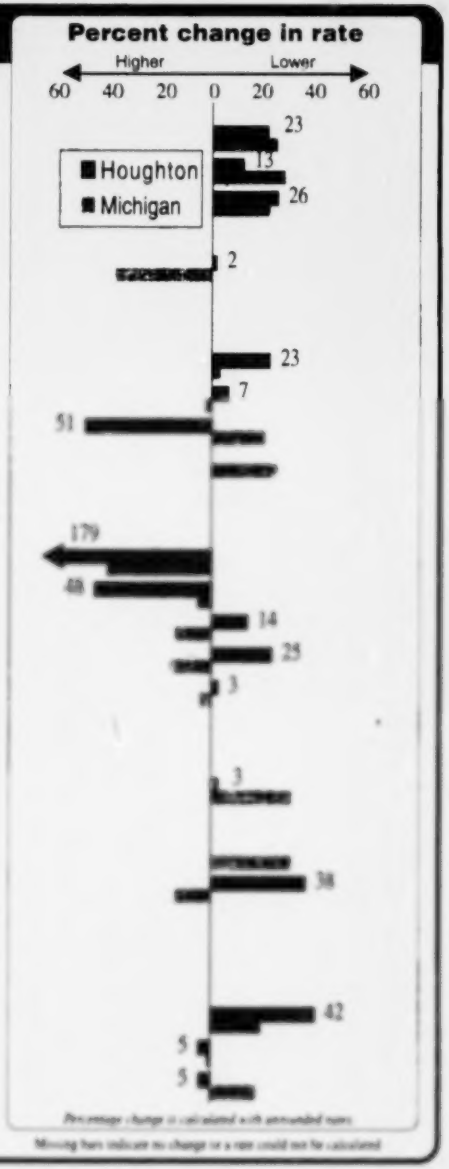
Houghton County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,621	20.8%	1,256	16.1%	61 *of 83*
ages 0-4		571	27.0%	457	23.4%	73 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,050	18.5%	799	13.6%	53 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,189	41.1%	2,314	40.4%	59 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		131	29.7%	89	22.7%	45 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		17	3.8%	14	3.6%	2 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	4.5	3	6.8	24 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families *		179	20.1	442	56.2	26 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		52	5.9	68	8.6	31 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		29	3.3	22	2.8	10 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		15	1.7	10	1.3	3 *of 77*
for delinquency		14	1.6	12	1.5	37 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	15.1	10	14.6	15 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		3	83.8	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	45	2.7%	30	1.7%	3 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		309	70.5%	175	40.6%	5 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		333	71.9%	360	75.8%	24 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	133	33.4%	162	35.0%	37 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

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Huron County

BACKGROUND

2000

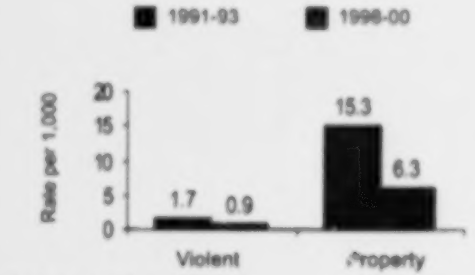
Total population	36,079
Total child population (ages 0-19)	9,537
Total births	398
% No paternity	9.0%
% Medicaid	28.4%
Avg wage per job	$26,223
Unemployment (2001)	8.2%

ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

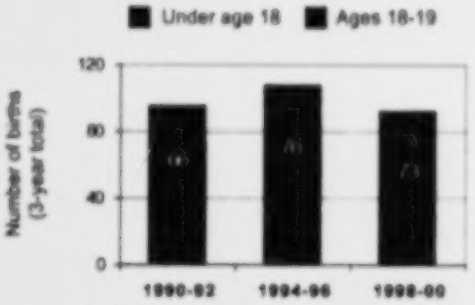
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,682
Older teens, ages 15-19	2,541

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	7	62
1998-00	4	27

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	28.9	31.6	27.2

FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,512	64.0%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$408	(per month)	
% average wage per job	18.7%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		33	198
Group family homes		12	144
Centers		19	526
% full-day	31.6%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		264	4.5%
% in regulated slots[1]	31.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		251	2.7%
Children receiving food stamps		952	10.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		300	60.0%
Children with a court order for child support		1,575	17.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	36.6%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,370	25.8%
MIChild		126	1.4%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		67	8.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		17	24.8

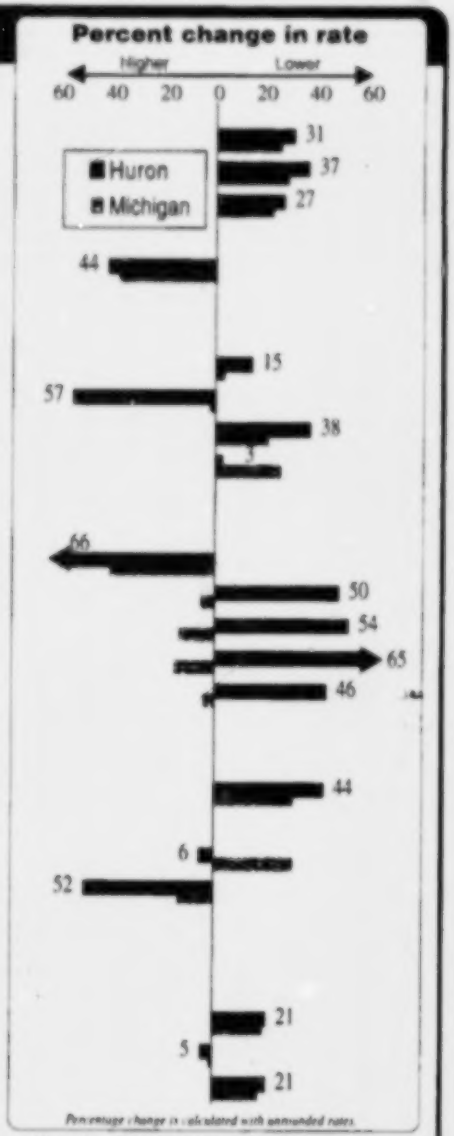
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		32	8.3%
Students receiving special education services		833	13.8%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		59	6.7

[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). •Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Huron County

	Trend period: years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Recent year Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,645	17.7%	1,052	12.2%	33 *of 83*
ages 0-4		534	22.1%	274	13.9%	30 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,111	16.2%	778	11.7%	38 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,494	25.7%	2,125	36.9%	40 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		97	21.9%	72	18.7%	23 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		22	4.9%	30	7.7%	68 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		4	9.8	2	6.0	15 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	49.6	3	48.1	41 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		259	28.1	408	46.6	17 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		65	7.0	31	3.5	2 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		60	6.5	26	3.0	11 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		27	2.9	9	1.0	2 *of 77*
for delinquency		33	3.6	17	1.9	38 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	13.9	6	7.8	2 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		3	118.4	3	125.7	39 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	31	1.6%	51	2.5%	13 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		305	72.6%	228	57.1%	39 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		323	68.0%	306	71.7%	10 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	118	41.0%	160	32.2%	24 *of 82*



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Ingham County

2000

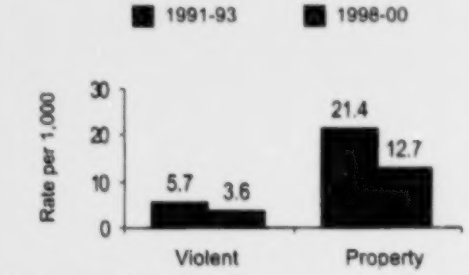
Total population	279,320
Total child population (ages 0-19)	80,670
Total births	3,776
% No paternity	15.4%
% Medicaid	39.2%
Avg wage per job	$33,802
Unemployment (2001)	3.6%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

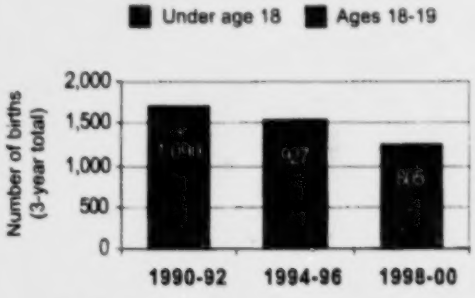
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	18,341
Older teens, ages 15-19	26,253

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	191	718
1998-00	105	369

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	41.4	37.3	31.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	13,504	66.2%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$497	(per month)
% average wage per job	17.6%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	458	2,715
Group family homes	138	1,656
Centers	180	10,007
% full-day:	*	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		3,917	8.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	42.0%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		4,065	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps		9,487	13.2%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		1,611	49.3%
Children with a court order for child support		24,827	34.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	47.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		18,842	26.3%
MIChild		836	1.2%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		1,406	19.7%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		109	19.9

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	159	4.2%
Students receiving special education services	7,496	16.2%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	921	14.1

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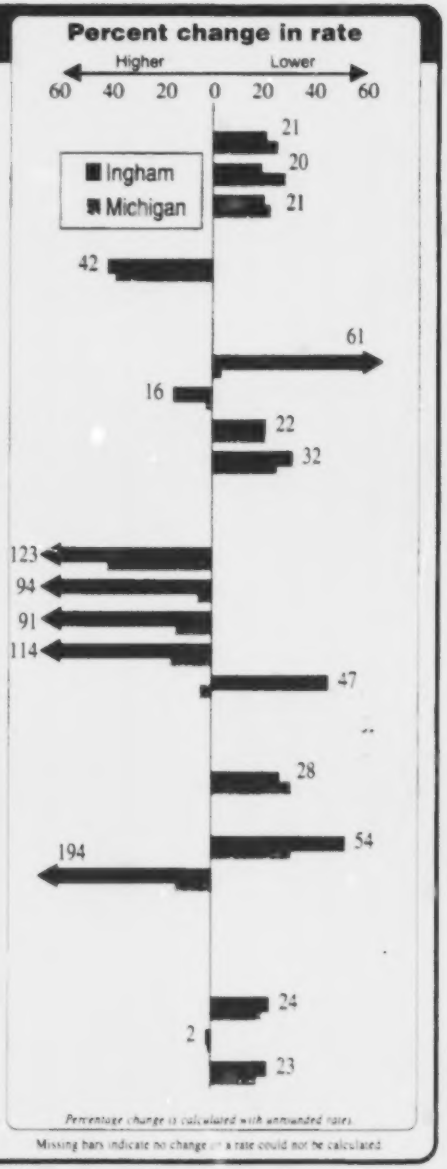
Ingham County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		12,467	18.6%	9,304	14.6%	52 *of 83*
ages 0-4		4,551	22.4%	3,090	18.0%	54 *of 83*
ages 5-17		7,916	16.9%	6,214	13.4%	48 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	10,277	22.6%	15,894	32.0%	27 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		1,126	25.2%	363	9.7%	4 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		301	6.7%	292	7.8%	70 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		39	8.8	26	6.9	25 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		17	30.5	11	20.7	10 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		3,099	41.5	6,042	92.5	69 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		783	10.5	1,327	20.3	75 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		543	7.3	908	13.9	76 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		465	6.2	872	13.3	75 *of 77*
for delinquency		78	1.0	36	0.6	8 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		196	37.5	142	27.0	62 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		14	53.6	6	24.5	1 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	566	4.7%	1,895	13.7%	78 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		2,709	73.8%	1,841	56.0%	35 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		2,594	75.7%	2,383	77.2%	28 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	871	38.7%	770	29.8%	15 *of 82*



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Ionia County

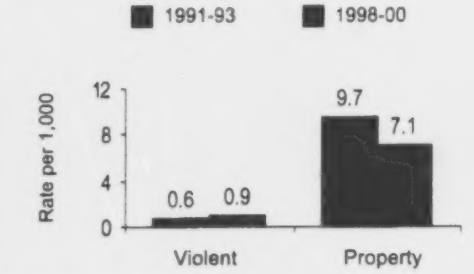
2000	
■ Total population	61,518
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	18,537
■ Total births	856
% No paternity	9.3%
% Medicaid	28.9%
■ Avg wage per job	$29,104
■ Unemployment (2001)	5.7%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

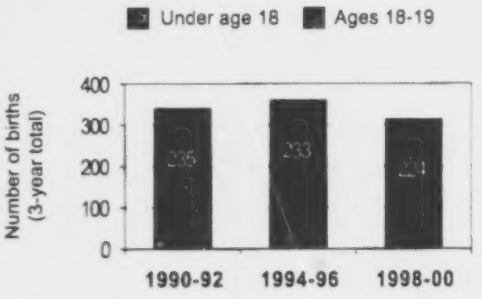
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	4,822
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,919

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	5	72
1998-00	7	57

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	57.6	57.5	47.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,350	67.5%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$431	(per month)	
% average wage per job	17.8%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		124	742
Group family homes		24	288
Centers		29	1,092
% full-day:	32.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		435	3.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	46.9%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		481	2.7%
■ Children receiving food stamps		1,451	8.3%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		369	41.1%
■ Children with a court order for child support		4,686	26.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	41.8%		

Health Care — 2001			
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,353	19.1%
MIChild		210	1.2%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		194	11.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	5.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		11	8.0

Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	42	5.3%
■ Students receiving special education services	2,005	17.0%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	117	7.1

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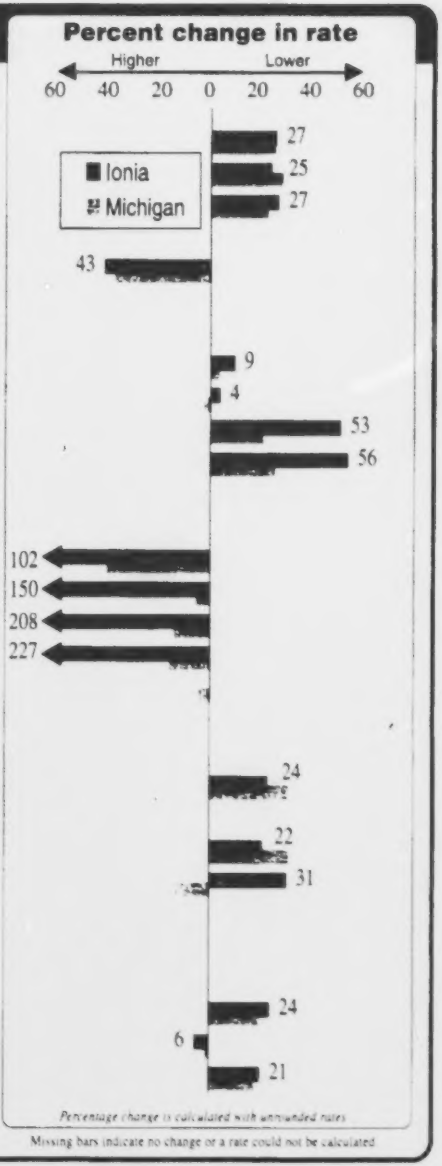
Ionia County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,249	14.3%	1,670	10.4%	25 *of 83*
ages 0-4		784	17.8%	556	13.5%	26 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,465	12.9%	1,114	9.4%	26 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,198	19.5%	3,333	27.9%	22 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		225	27.1%	204	24.6%	53 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		51	6.1%	49	5.9%	20 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		10	12.1	5	5.6	9 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	57.4	3	25.2	22 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		722	44.2	1,481	89.5	65 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		67	4.1	170	10.3	44 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		25	1.5	78	4.7	29 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		22	1.3	73	4.4	41 *of 77*
for delinquency		3	*	5	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		33	26.8	29	20.4	43 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	49.9	2	38.9	9 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	160	5.1%	123	3.5%	31 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		623	69.9%	428	53.0%	25 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		694	78.4%	649	83.1%	56 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	324	48.0%	282	38.1%	49 *of 82*



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Iosco County

2000

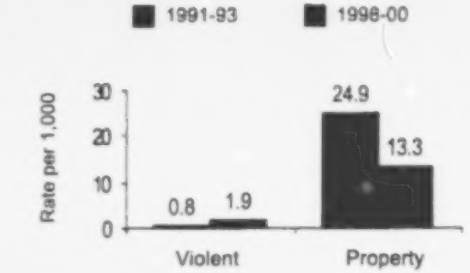
■ Total population	27,339
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	6,651
■ Total births	266
% No paternity	11.7%
% Medicaid	47.4%
■ Avg wage per job	$22,692
■ Unemployment (2001)	10.6%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

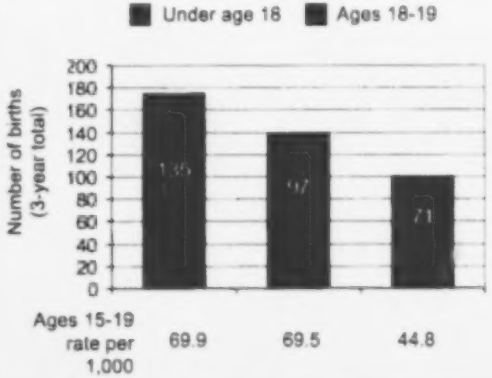
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,924
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,731

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	2	72
1998-00	5	38

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	965	66.5%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$415	(per month)	
% average wage per job	22.0%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		25	148
Group family homes		20	238
Centers		11	479
% full-day:	18.2%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		370	9.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	64.3%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		285	4.4%
■ Children receiving food stamps		1,019	15.8%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		149	33.1%
■ Children with a court order for child support		2,234	34.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	38.7%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,152	33.4%
MIChild		127	2.0%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		59	11.0%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		7	14.7

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		19	7.0%
■ Students receiving special education services		888	14.4%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		80	13.1

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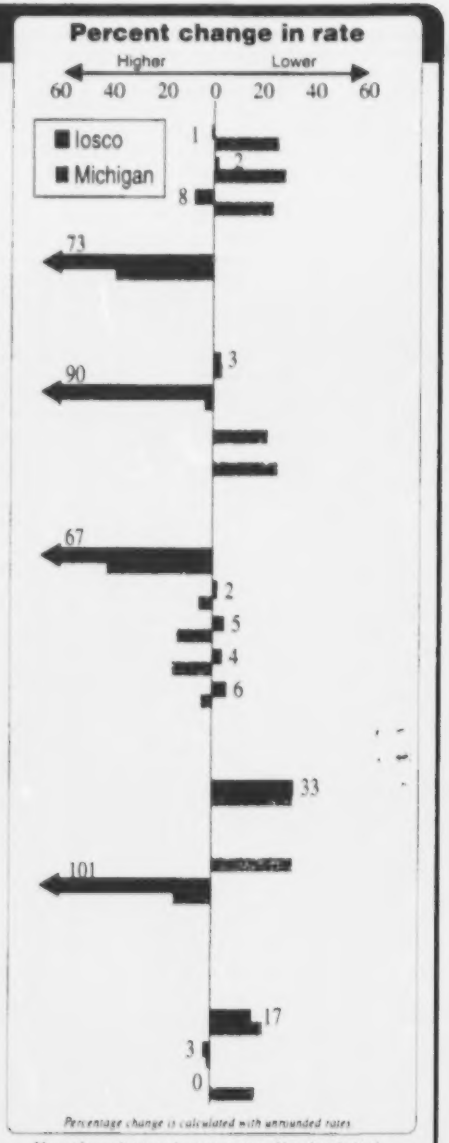
Iosco County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,419	18.3%	1,087	18.5%	70 *of 83*
ages 0-4		561	22.3%	278	21.9%	66 *of 83*
ages 5-17		858	16.4%	809	17.6%	70 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,048	31.2%	3,216	53.9%	81 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		116	21.8%	57	21.1%	36 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		20	3.7%	19	7.1%	53 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		363	45.3	464	75.8	48 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		79	9.9	59	9.6	36 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		40	5.0	29	4.7	30 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		15	1.9	11	1.8	10 *of 77*
for delinquency		25	3.1	18	2.9	51 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		13	27.0	9	18.2	31 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	32	1.8%	66	3.7%	37 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		398	78.8%	298	65.5%	70 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		335	77.2%	350	79.5%	38 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	141	45.3%	163	45.4%	74 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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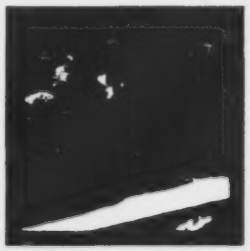
Iron County

2000

Total population	13,138
Total child population (ages 0-19)	3,000
Total births	87
% No paternity	10.3%
% Medicaid	36.8%
Avg wage per job	$22,192
Unemployment (2001)	6.5%

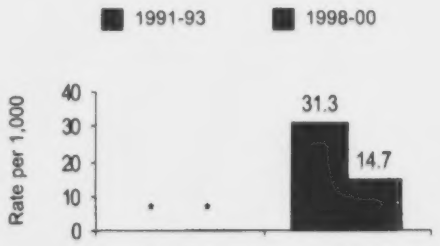


Adolescence

Population — 2000

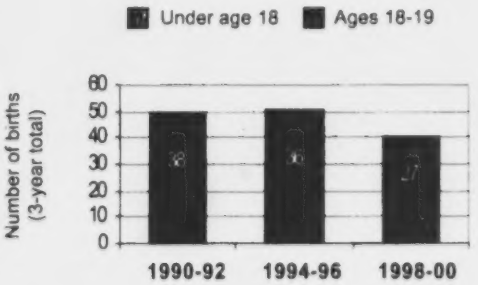
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	864
Older teens, ages 15-19	865

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	2	42
1998-00	1	20

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	47.0	44.7	37.8

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	455	68.8%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$429	(per month)	
% average wage per job	23.2%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		17	102
Group family homes		1	12
Centers		7	288
% full-day:	100.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		101	5.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	55.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		108	3.7%
Children receiving food stamps		298	10.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		60	32.6%
Children with a court order for child support		693	24.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	33.8%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		833	28.8%
MIChild		91	3.1%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		14	6.2%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		1	*

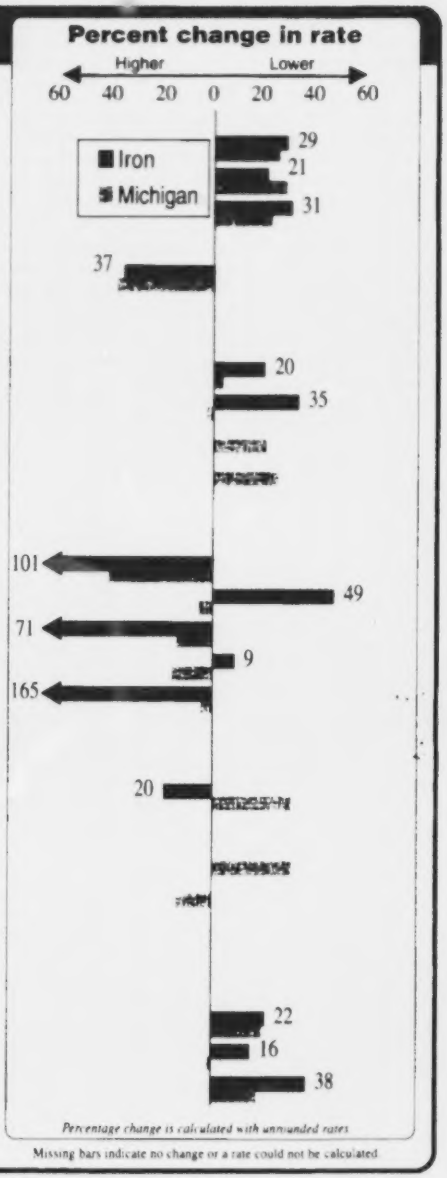
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		3	3.1%
Students receiving special education services		307	15.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		35	12.9

[1]*Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*Family Independence Program.* [3]*Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates.* [4]*Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [5]*Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available).* *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Iron County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Recent year Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		667	23.1%	432	16.4%	62 *of 83*
ages 0-4		209	30.0%	131	23.6%	74 *of 83*
ages 5-17		458	20.9%	301	14.4%	59 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	656	30.6%	823	41.8%	62 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		34	27.2%	22	21.7%	41 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		7	5.6%	4	3.7%	4 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		174	60.7	330	122.1	79 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		71	24.8	34	12.6	54 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		13	4.5	21	7.8	61 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		7	2.4	6	2.2	13 *of 77*
for delinquency		6	2.1	15	5.5	57 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	14.4	4	17.3	28 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	20	2.9%	21 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		114	67.5%	75	52.9%	23 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		150	82.9%	106	69.8%	4 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	29	53.7%	40	33.1%	27 *of 82*



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Isabella County

2000

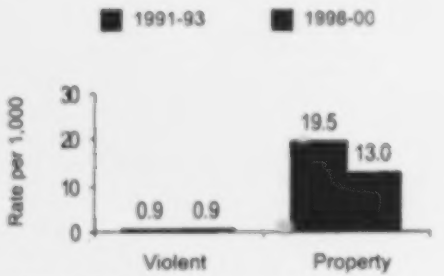
- Total population 63,351
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 19,365
- Total births 707
  - % No paternity 8.5%
  - % Medicaid 31.8%
- Avg wage per job $24,191
- Unemployment (2001) 3.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

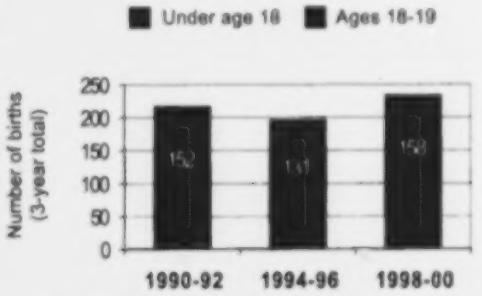
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 3,737
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 8,798

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	7	149
1998-00	5	78

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	18.6	16.1	17.9

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 2,724 70.5%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $426 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 21.1%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	79	474
Group family homes	38	456
Centers	27	1,087

- % full-day: 38.5%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	475	5.2%
% in regulated slots[1] 52.2%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	434	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1,420	9.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	266	48.0%
Children with a court order for child support	3,233	21.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 31.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	3,170	20.7%
MIChild	103	0.7%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	110	8.3%
% lead poisoned[3] 0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	22	20.7

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	29	4.5%
Students receiving special education services	971	15.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	173	13.4

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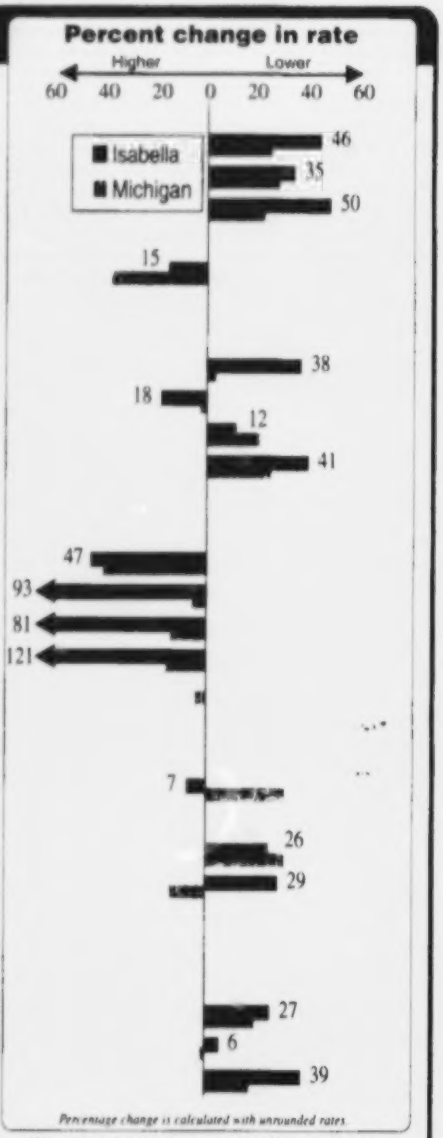
Isabella County

	Trend period years (base year vs. current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,556	20.9%	1,415	11.3%	29 *of 83*
ages 0-4		836	24.2%	515	15.7%	41 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,720	19.6%	900	9.7%	28 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,335	22.8%	1,897	26.3%	19 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		228	31.6%	133	19.6%	28 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		40	5.5%	45	6.6%	38 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	8.3	5	7.3	28 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	32.9	2	19.4	8 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		857	58.0	1,100	85.3	60 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		91	6.2	153	11.9	48 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		54	3.7	85	6.6	53 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		42	2.8	81	6.3	59 *of 77*
for delinquency		12	0.8	4	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		21	19.5	24	20.9	46 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	34.9	2	25.9	4 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	54	3.2%	42	2.3%	8 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		348	74.7%	235	54.8%	29 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		366	83.0%	349	78.3%	34 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	137	45.1%	120	27.5%	9 *of 82*



116

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**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Jackson County

2000

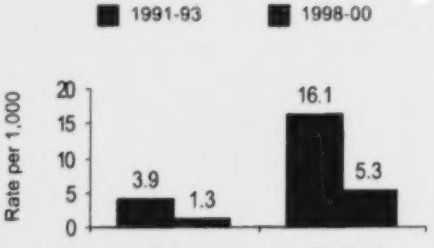
- Total population 158,422
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 44,553
- Total births 2,125
  - % No paternity 18.0%
  - % Medicaid 26.5%
- Avg wage per job $31,043
- Unemployment (2001) 5.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

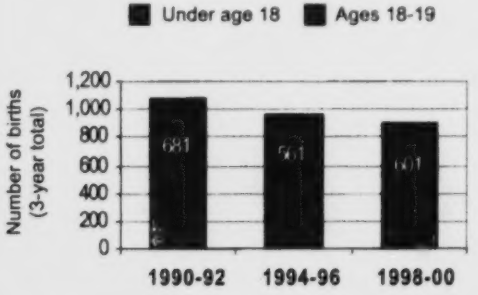
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 11,889
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 10,611

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	66	273
1998-00	24	95

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	73.9	64.1	59.2

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 8
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $
  - % average wage per job 15
- Regulated capacity (2002)
  - Family homes .7%
  - Group family homes
  - Centers
    - % full-day: 66

On average family home providers actually make available roug

	Facilities	Capacity
	237	1,416
	92	1,100
	64	3,356

ly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

- Children in subsidized child care
  - % in regulated slots[1] 48
- Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]
- Children receiving food stamps
- Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002) .2%
- Children with a court order for child support
  - % noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 4(

	Number	Rate
	1,644	5.6%
.0%		
	2,127	5.0%
	5,399	12.7%
	613	36.3%
	13,531	31.8%

Health Care — 2001

- Children, ages 0-18, insured by...
  - Medicaid
  - MIChild .8%
- Children...
  - tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2
    - % lead poisoned[3] .
  - hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]

	10,811	25.4%
	474	1.1%
	148	3.6%
	66	21.7
	149	7.3%

Special Needs — 2001

- Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999
- Students receiving special education services
- Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]

	3,851	14.6%
	557	13.7

higher rates. [4]Rates are reported
vents or unavailable data.

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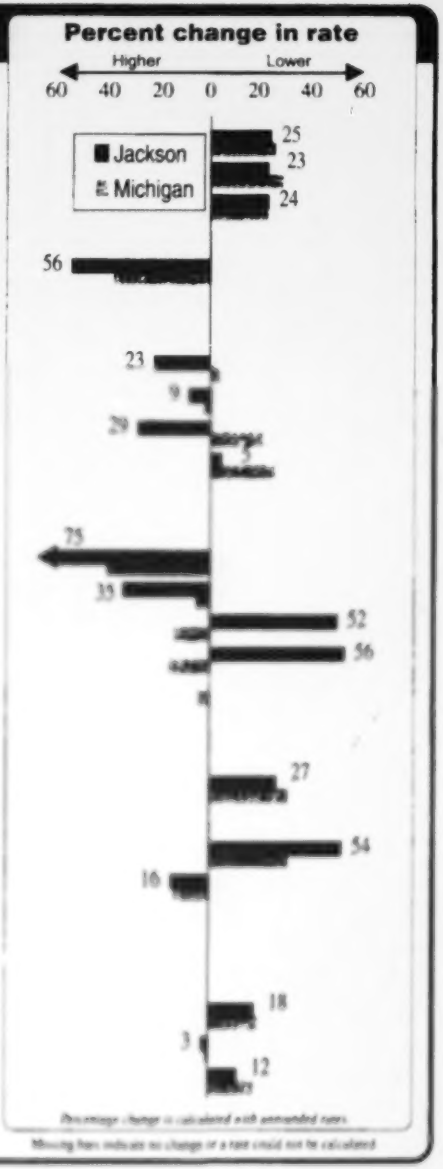
Jackson County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		6,186	16.5%	4,918	12.4%	36 *of 83*
ages 0-4		2,253	20.9%	1,643	16.1%	45 *of 83*
ages 5-17		3,933	14.7%	3,275	11.2%	33 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	5,240	22.4%	9,440	35.1%	36 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		838	36.7%	930	45.2%	83 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		159	7.0%	156	7.6%	67 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		20	8.9	24	11.5	50 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	26.3	8	24.9	21 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,760	45.6	3,249	80.0	55 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		384	10.0	546	13.4	58 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		444	11.5	226	5.6	39 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		440	11.4	206	5.1	50 *of 77*
for delinquency		4	*	20	0.5	3 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		126	42.6	99	31.0	68 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		10	96.7	5	44.4	16 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	240	3.9%	297	4.5%	51 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,403	78.6%	1,204	64.2%	65 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,468	81.8%	1,386	84.3%	65 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	593	49.1%	562	43.1%	65 *of 82*



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Kalamazoo County

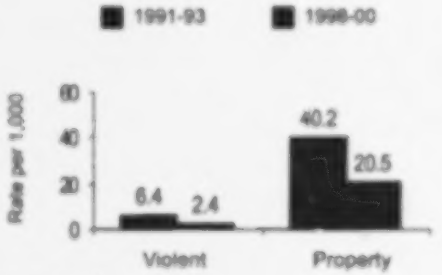
2000	
■ Total population	238,603
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	68,517
■ Total births	3,189
% No paternity	13.9%
% Medicaid	35.2%
■ Avg wage per job	$31,875
■ Unemployment (2001)	4.2%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

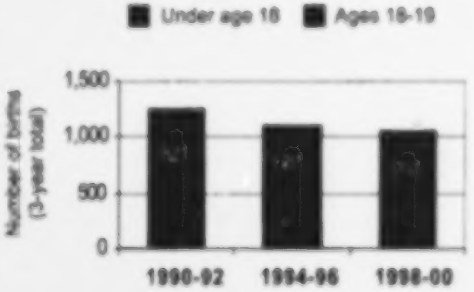
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	16,453
Older teens, ages 15-19	20,363

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	182	1,023
1998-00	58	495

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	45.1	39.1	36.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	11,912	66.8%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$479	(per month)	
% average wage per job	18.0%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		477	2,852
Group family homes		97	1,164
Centers		125	5,782
% full-day:	50.8%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		2,793	6.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	41.8%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		3,279	5.3%
■ Children receiving food stamps		8,053	13.0%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		1,091	46.7%
■ Children with a court order for child support		18,794	30.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	42.3%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		14,064	22.7%
MIChild		514	0.8%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		779	12.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		81	18.8

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	189	6.0%
■ Students receiving special education services	4,052	12.1%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	698	12.2

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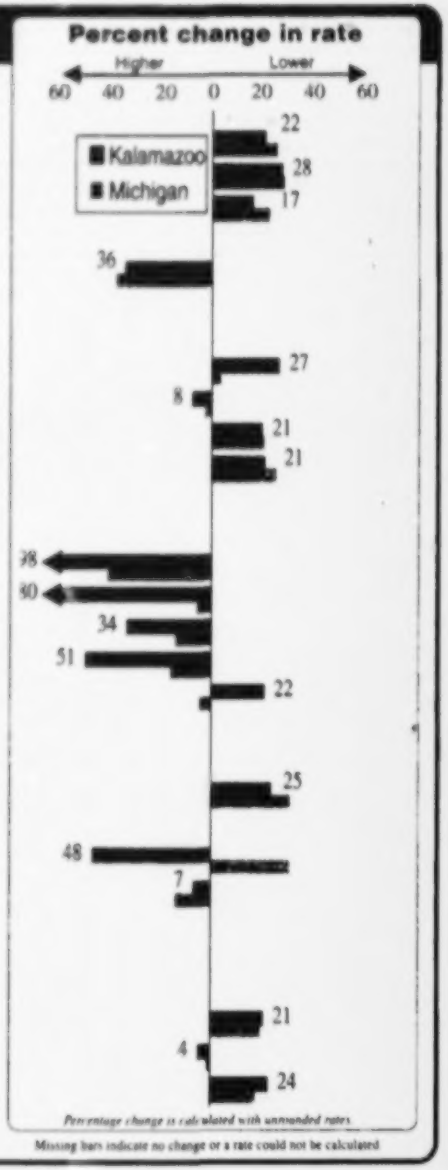
Kalamazoo County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		8,410	15.7%	6,887	12.3%	35 *of 83*
ages 0-4		3,289	20.4%	2,203	14.6%	35 *of 83*
ages 5-17		5,121	13.7%	4,684	11.5%	34 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	7,409	22.7%	12,398	30.9%	25 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		791	23.2%	533	16.8%	14 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		236	6.9%	237	7.5%	65 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		34	9.9	25	7.8	35 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		13	30.7	11	24.2	19 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		2,751	47.9	5,444	94.9	70 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		618	10.8	1,109	19.3	72 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		362	6.3	486	8.5	66 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		280	4.9	422	7.4	68 *of 77*
for delinquency		82	1.4	64	1.1	27 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		140	34.1	110	25.6	58 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		6	33.0	9	48.8	20 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	194	2.5%	232	2.7%	18 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,792	72.1%	1,431	56.8%	37 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,756	77.0%	1,921	80.4%	41 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	579	40.6%	552	30.9%	20 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

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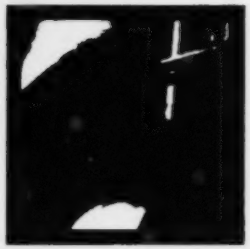
Kalkaska County

2000

Total population	16,571
Total child population (ages 0-19)	4,664
Total births	226
% No paternity	14.2%
% Medicaid	46.9%
Avg wage per job	$28,485
Unemployment (2001)	9.1%

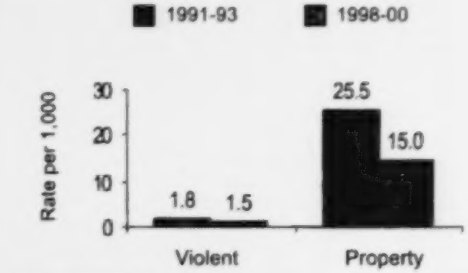


Adolescence

Population — 2000

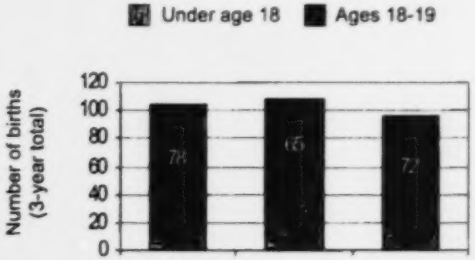
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,253
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,155

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	3	47
1998-00	3	31

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	76.2	70.1	60.4

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	807	65.1%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$419	(per month)	
% average wage per job	17.7%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		46	276
Group family homes		10	120
Centers		10	226
% full-day:	22.2%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		228	7.5%
% in regulated slots[1]	59.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		77	1.7%
Children receiving food stamps		480	10.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		81	37.2%
Children with a court order for child support		1,423	31.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.6%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,383	30.8%
MIChild		85	1.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		6	1.5%
% lead poisoned[3]	16.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		4	*

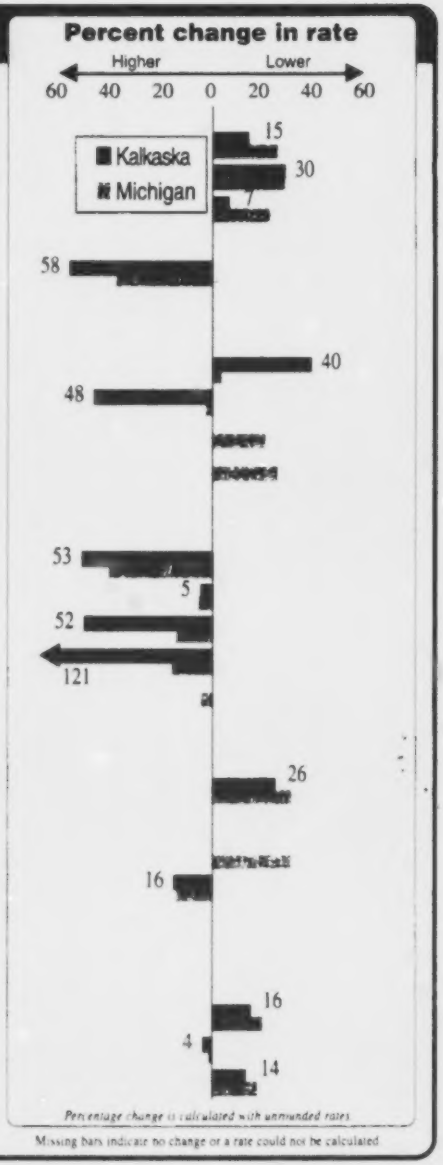
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	8	3.9%
Students receiving special education services	415	14.7%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	48	11.3

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Kalkaska County

	Trend period years Base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Recent year Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		646	16.7%	581	14.2%	51 *of 83*
ages 0-4		223	21.8%	161	15.4%	38 *of 83*
ages 5-17		423	14.8%	420	13.8%	56 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	901	30.1%	1,378	47.5%	75 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		79	38.6%	48	23.1%	47 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		9	4.4%	14	6.5%	37 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	2	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		429	109.8	713	168.2	82 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		79	20.2	90	21.2	77 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		31	7.9	51	12.0	74 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		20	5.1	48	11.3	73 *of 77*
for delinquency		11	2.8	3	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		9	29.7	8	22.0	51 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	20	2.7%	26	3.1%	22 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		178	84.8%	128	71.5%	77 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		204	82.6%	155	86.1%	72 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	74	53.2%	85	45.9%	75 *of 82*



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Kent County

2000

- Total population 574,335
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 179,890
- Total births 9,596
  - % No paternity 12.9%
  - % Medicaid 29.3%
- Avg wage per job $33,805
- Unemployment (2001) 5.0%

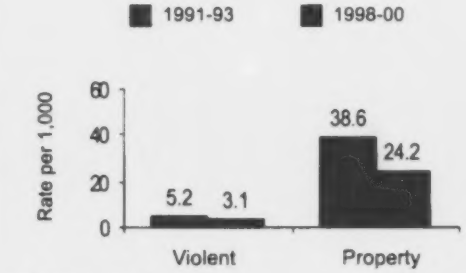
123

Adolescence

Population — 2000

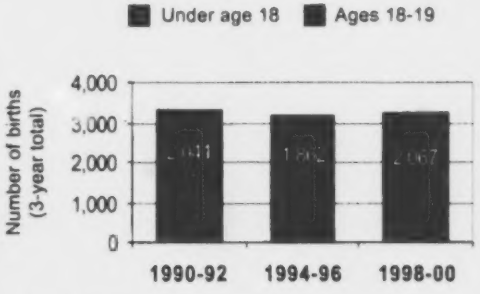
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 45,391
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 44,255

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	303	2,245
1998-00	202	1,578

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	65.3	58.7	56.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 31,798 62.1%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $488 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 17.3%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	1,409	8,416
Group family homes	162	1,934
Centers	268	13,671

  - % full-day: 48.1%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	6,822	5.8%
% in regulated slots[1] 40.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	7,702	4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	18,400	10.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	2,860	41.8%
Children with a court order for child support	41,123	24.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 41.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	36,410	21.3%
MIChild	1,469	0.9%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	6,988	39.3%
% lead poisoned[3] 5.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	180	14.9

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	517	5.6%
Students receiving special education services	15,854	17.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	2,162	13.3

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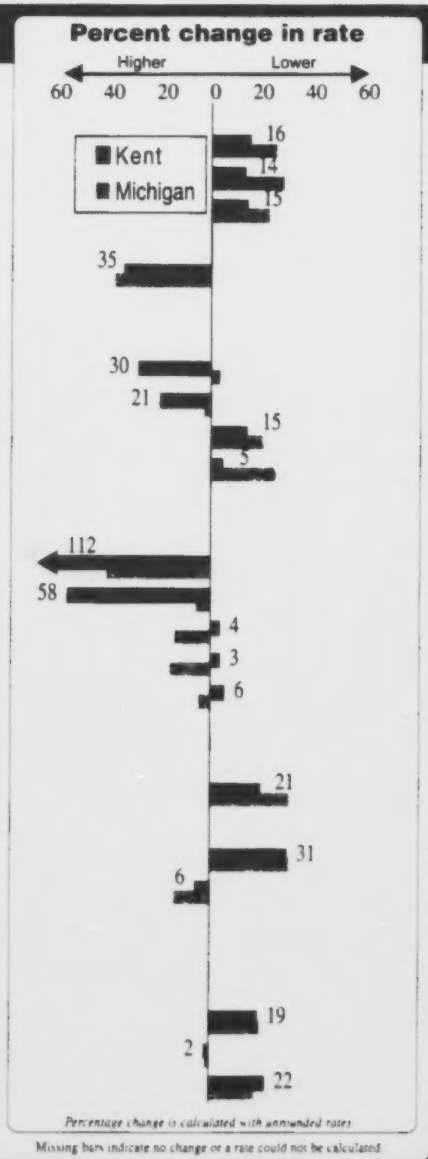
Kent County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		16,732	12.0%	16,114	10.2%	24 *of 83*
ages 0-4		6,179	14.3%	5,373	12.4%	21 *of 83*
ages 5-17		10,553	11.0%	10,741	9.3%	25 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	17,951	23.8%	32,274	32.2%	28 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		2,443	25.9%	3,154	33.6%	76 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		582	6.2%	700	7.5%	63 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		86	9.1	73	7.7	34 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		26	22.4	27	21.4	12 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		3,719	26.0	8,934	55.1	25 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		812	5.7	1,459	9.0	32 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		665	4.7	726	4.5	26 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		588	4.1	644	4.0	33 *of 77*
for delinquency		77	0.5	82	0.5	4 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		396	41.1	369	32.6	74 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		19	57.0	15	39.2	10 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	599	3.2%	829	3.4%	29 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		4,105	63.6%	3,210	51.3%	19 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		4,105	69.9%	4,470	71.6%	9 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	1,507	41.9%	1,595	32.6%	25 *of 82*



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Keweenaw County

Background

2000

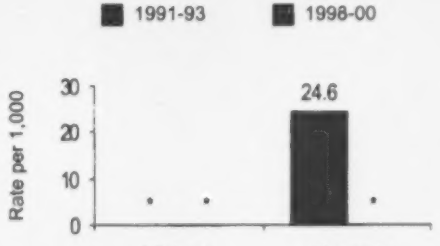
Total population	2,301
Total child population (ages 0-19)	582
Total births	26
% No paternity	7.7%
% Medicaid	19.2%
Avg wage per job	$18,587
Unemployment (2001)	9.9%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

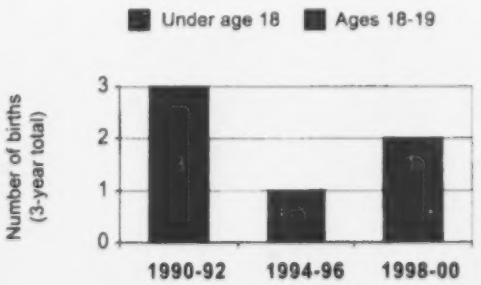
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	130
Older teens, ages 15-19	240

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	0	4
1998-00	0	0

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	22.6	6.4	13.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	87	72.5%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$461	(per month)	
% average wage per job	29.7%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		1	6
Group family homes		1	12
Centers		1	60
% full-day:	100.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		14	4.9%
% in regulated slots[1]	57.1%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		9	1.6%
Children receiving food stamps		53	9.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		*	*
Children with a court order for child support		61	10.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	28.6%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		131	23.2%
MIChild		10	1.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		8	20.5%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		1	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		1	*
Students receiving special education services		0	*
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		6	11.6

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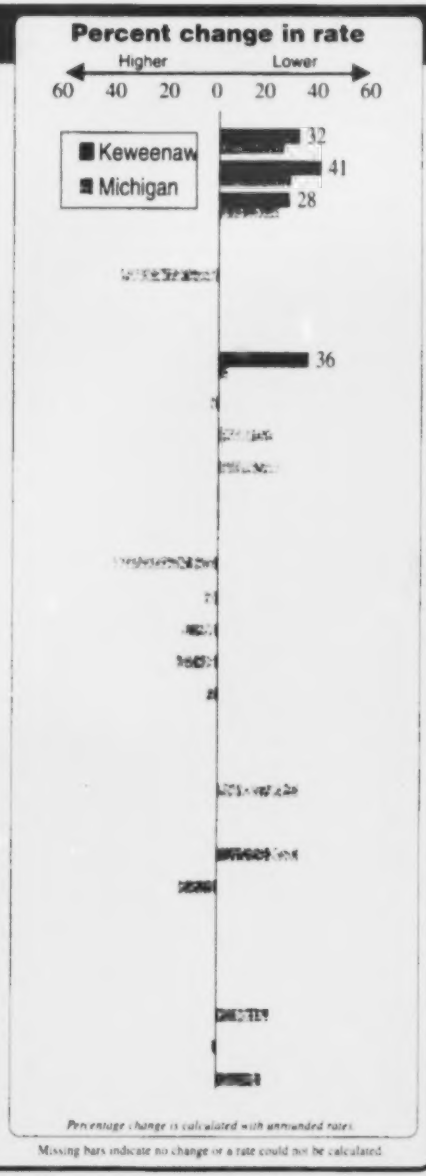
Keweenaw County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		72	21.9%	60	15.0%	54 *of 83*
ages 0-4		24	30.4%	19	17.9%	53 *of 83*
ages 5-17		48	19.2%	41	13.9%	58 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	*	*	*	*	* *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		7	37.7%	6	24.3%	51 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		*	*	*	*	* *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		2	*	14	27.1	4 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		2	5.9	1	*	* *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		0	*	0	*	* *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		0	*	0	*	* *of 77*
for delinquency		0	*	0	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		*	*	*	*	* *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	*	*	* *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		*	*	*	*	* *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		*	*	*	*	* *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	*	*	*	*	* *of 82*



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Lake County

2000

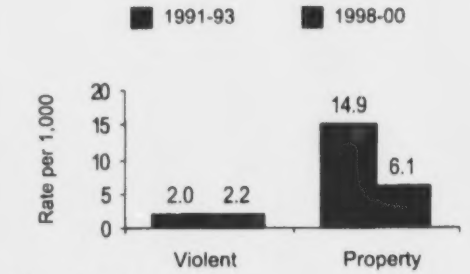
Total population	11,333
Total child population (ages 0-19)	2,927
Total births	133
% No paternity	15.0%
% Medicaid	46.6%
Avg wage per job	$22,527
Unemployment (2001)	9.2%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	719
Older teens, ages 15-19	996

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	2	15
1998-00	3	7

Teen births (ages 15-19)

Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	84.1	79.2	89.5

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	411	62.9%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$371	(per month)
% average wage per job	19.8%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	11	66
Group family homes	6	72
Centers	3	90
% full-day: 0.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		135	8.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	41.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		226	8.2%
Children receiving food stamps		596	21.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		13	33.3%
Children with a court order for child support		796	29.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	52.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,143	41.7%
MIChild		29	1.1%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		40	16.0%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.6%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		5	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	11	9.3%
Students receiving special education services	144	18.5%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	58	23.4

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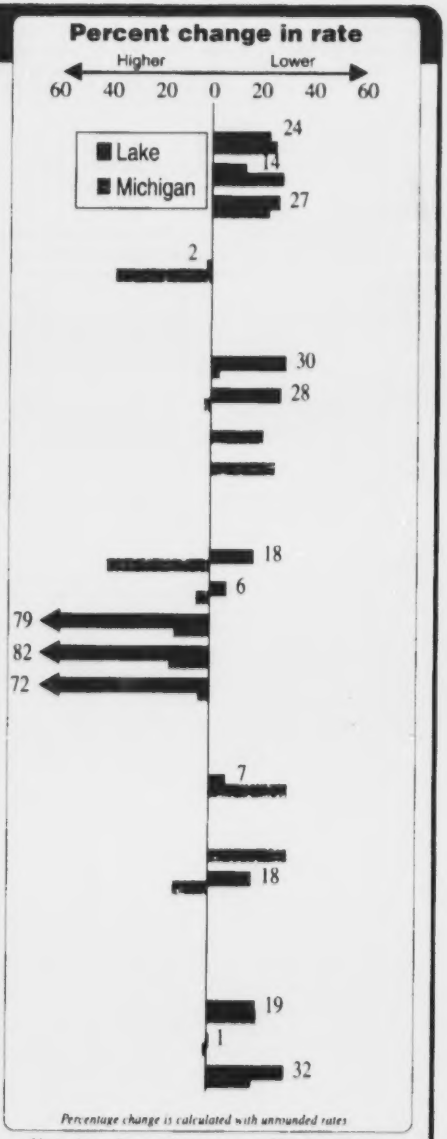
Lake County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		762	37.1%	649	28.3%	83 *of 83*
ages 0-4		208	36.9%	183	31.9%	83 *of 83*
ages 5-17		554	37.1%	466	27.1%	83 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	709	84.7%	662	86.6%	82 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		56	51.9%	46	36.3%	80 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		9	8.4%	8	6.0%	23 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	31.1	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		240	112.6	229	92.3	67 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		45	21.1	49	19.7	73 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		23	10.8	48	19.3	79 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		17	8.0	36	14.5	76 *of 77*
for delinquency		6	2.8	12	4.8	55 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		9	52.3	10	48.8	81 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	20	9.2%	13	7.6%	74 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		46	95.8%	41	77.4%	81 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		57	98.3%	32	96.9%	82 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	13	76.5%	23	52.3%	79 *of 82*



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**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Lapeer County

2000

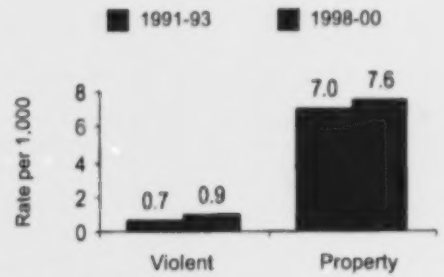
Total population	87,904
Total child population (ages 0-19)	26,994
Total births	1,076
% No paternity	6.2%
% Medicaid	21.6%
Avg wage per job	$26,324
Unemployment (2001)	6.7%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

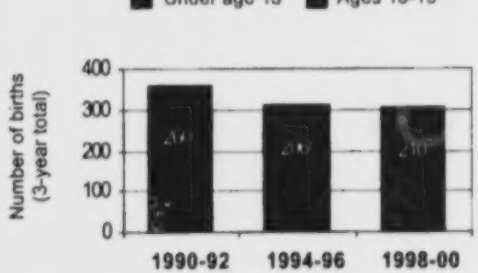
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	7,312
Older teens, ages 15-19	6,724

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	7	74
1998-00	11	91

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	41.1	33.0	30.4

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	3,902	55.5%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$469	(per month)	
% average wage per job	21.4%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		63	378
Group family homes		36	432
Centers		37	1,306
% full-day:	60.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		611	3.5%
% in regulated slots[1]	51.7%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		400	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps		1,311	5.1%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		439	43.4%
Children with a court order for child support		5,856	22.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	41.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,589	13.9%
MIChild		252	1.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		99	4.2%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		28	14.5

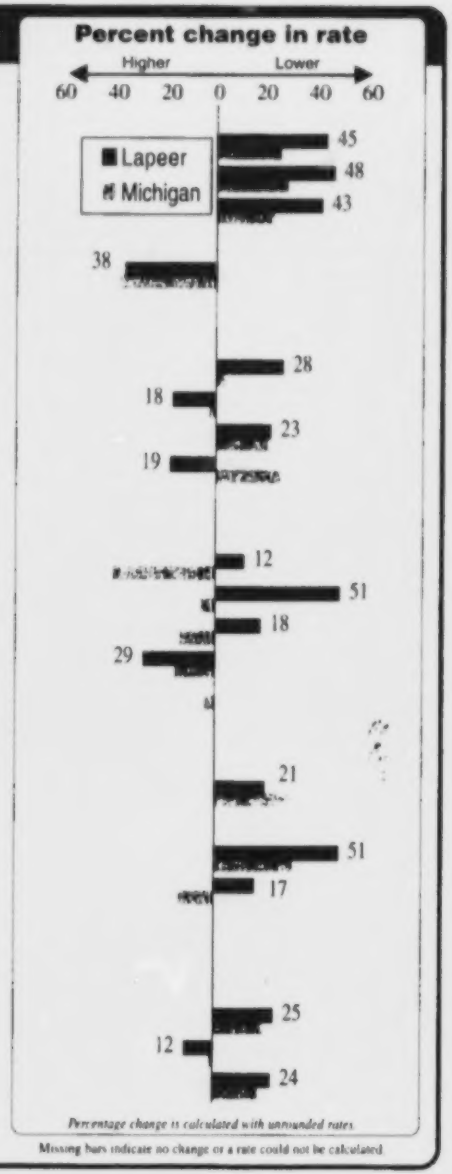
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		64	5.8%
Students receiving special education services		1,786	12.2%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		81	3.3

[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). •Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Lapeer County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,276	10.4%	1,393	5.7%	5 *of 83*
ages 0-4		702	13.0%	389	6.7%	4 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,574	9.6%	1,004	5.4%	6 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,908	14.2%	2,900	19.5%	6 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		304	27.7%	219	20.0%	31 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		60	5.5%	71	6.4%	34 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		10	9.4	8	7.3	27 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	22.7	5	27.0	25 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		899	40.8	881	35.8	7 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		196	8.9	107	4.3	9 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		45	2.0	41	1.7	3 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		27	1.2	39	1.6	6 *of 77*
for delinquency		18	0.8	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		34	18.1	31	14.4	14 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		5	87.3	3	43.0	13 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	208	5.3%	187	4.5%	49 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		866	77.1%	597	57.9%	43 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		840	74.8%	899	83.5%	58 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	435	50.2%	329	38.3%	50 *of 82*



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Leelanau County

2000

■ Total population	21,119
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	5,623
■ Total births	207
% No paternity	6.8%
% Medicaid	28.0%
■ Avg wage per job	$23,855
■ Unemployment (2001)	3.4%

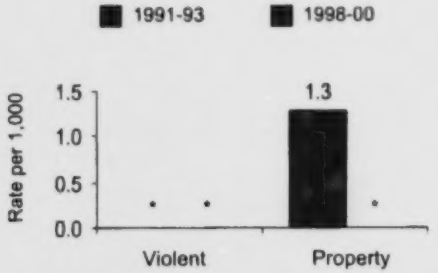
131

Adolescence

Population — 2000

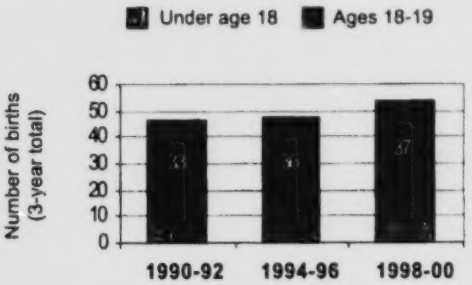
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,690
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,414

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1	2
1998-00	0	1

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	32.1	29.0	31.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	841	67.1%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$473	(per month)	
% average wage per job	23.8%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		38	228
Group family homes		5	60
Centers		16	586
% full-day:	58.8%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		123	3.5%
% in regulated slots[1]	71.5%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		44	0.8%
■ Children receiving food stamps		248	4.6%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		133	63.6%
■ Children with a court order for child support		974	18.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	33.4%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		832	15.4%
MIChild		77	1.4%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		5	*
% lead poisoned[3]	20.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		7	17.4

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	6	3.1%
■ Students receiving special education services	347	12.6%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	39	7.6

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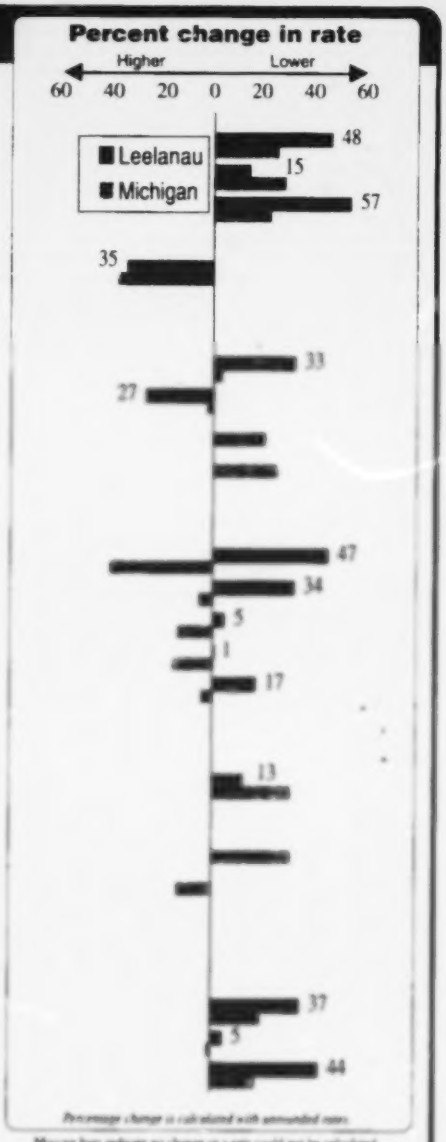
Leelanau County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Recent year Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		528	12.3%	324	6.4%	7 *of 83*
ages 0-4		154	12.4%	111	10.5%	17 *of 83*
ages 5-17		374	12.3%	213	5.4%	5 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	440	20.2%	733	27.4%	20 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		68	31.5%	42	21.1%	37 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		10	4.5%	11	5.7%	16 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		149	34.9	95	18.4	1 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		30	7.0	24	4.7	10 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		26	6.1	30	5.8	42 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		20	4.7	24	4.7	44 *of 77*
for delinquency		6	1.4	6	1.2	29 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	14.3	5	12.5	11 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	8	1.4%	*	*	* *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		91	47.9%	54	30.3%	1 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		143	74.5%	143	70.8%	6 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	35	31.5%	32	17.7%	1 *of 82*



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Lenawee County

Background

2000

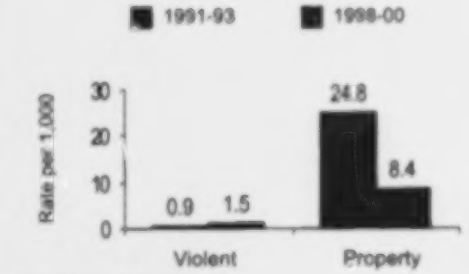
Total population	98,890
Total child population (ages 0-19)	28,659
Total births	1,216
% No paternity	14.8%
% Medicaid	27.7%
Avg wage per job	$28,802
Unemployment (2001)	5.5%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

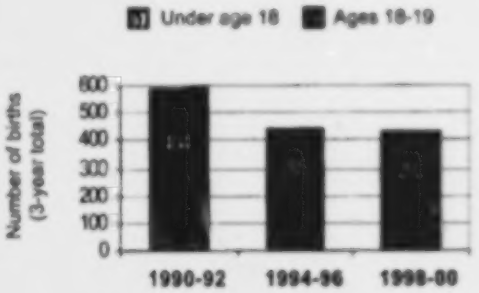
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	7,612
Older teens, ages 15-19	7,692

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	11	309
1998-00	19	107

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	54.5	40.9	38.0

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	4,643	64.5%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$415 (per month)	
% average wage per job	17.3%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	100	600
Group family homes	57	684
Centers	45	1,991
% full-day:	53.3%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		941	5.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	44.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		716	2.6%
Children receiving food stamps		2,134	7.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		570	41.7%
Children with a court order for child support		7,808	28.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	40.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		5,080	18.7%
MIChild		203	0.7%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		274	11.3%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.9%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14			
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		40	19.7

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	67	5.6%
Students receiving special education services	2,885	15.7%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	228	8.9

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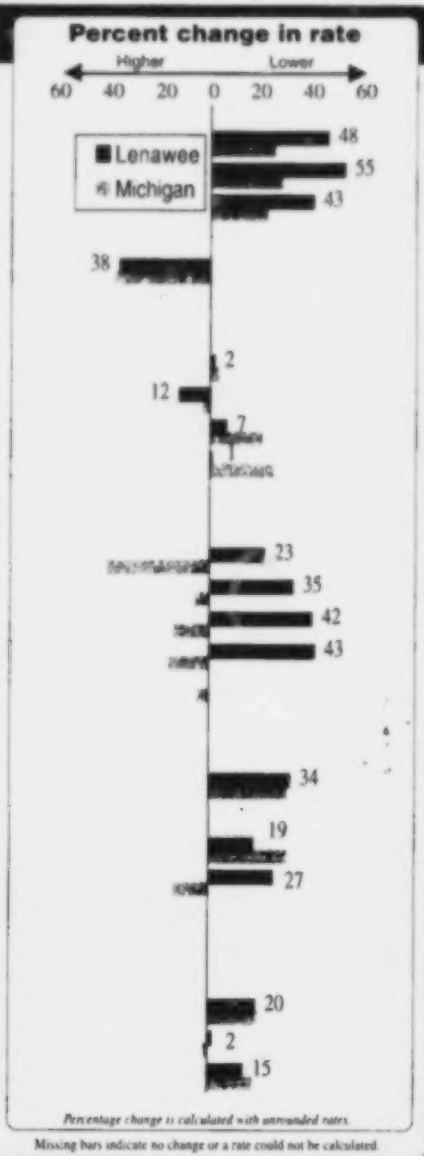
Lenawee County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		3,402	13.6%	1,761	7.1%	11 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,369	20.9%	576	9.5%	14 *of 83*
ages 5-17		2,033	11.0%	1,185	6.3%	10 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,857	17.2%	4,345	23.7%	15 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		297	22.4%	262	21.9%	42 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		85	6.4%	86	7.2%	55 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		8	6.3	7	5.8	12 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	28.1	6	27.8	26 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,317	51.0	1,011	39.4	11 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		369	14.3	239	9.3	34 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		219	8.5	126	4.9	33 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		213	8.2	121	4.7	45 *of 77*
for delinquency		6	0.2	5	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		62	29.3	45	19.5	36 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		6	78.1	5	63.1	27 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	343	6.4%	257	4.7%	55 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,041	76.4%	818	61.3%	57 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,104	83.0%	988	81.1%	46 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	410	44.4%	424	37.8%	47 *of 82*



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Livingston County

BACKGROUND

2000

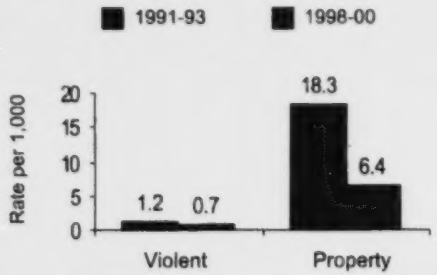
- Total population 156,951
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 48,876
- Total births 2,061
  - % No paternity 6.0%
  - % Medicaid 9.9%
- Avg wage per job $31,659
- Unemployment (2001) 3.1%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

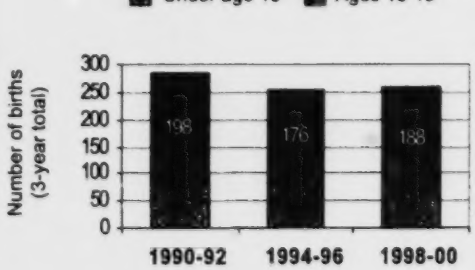
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 13,354
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 11,401

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	18	281
1998-00	14	127

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	23.4	19.2	16.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 7,465 55.0%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $585 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 22.2%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	114	684
Group family homes	42	504
Centers	80	4,698
% full-day: 51.2%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	312	1.0%
% in regulated slots[1] 63.1%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	186	0.4%
Children receiving food stamps	812	1.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	855	43.7%
Children with a court order for child support	6,360	13.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 29.6%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	2,942	6.2%
MIChild	257	0.5%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	69	1.5%
% lead poisoned[3] 1.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	38	11.9

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	184	9.5%
Students receiving special education services	3,926	14.5%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	93	2.1

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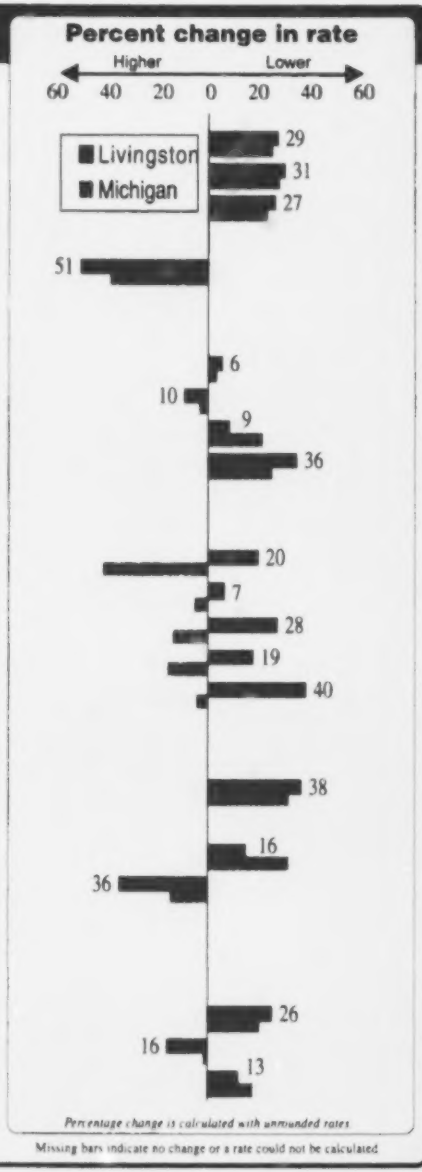
Livingston County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year* Number	Recent year* Rate	Recent year* Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,627	5.1%	1,597	3.6%	1 *of 83*
ages 0-4		503	5.8%	451	4.0%	1 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,124	4.8%	1,146	3.5%	1 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	951	5.0%	2,079	7.6%	1 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		371	22.8%	426	21.5%	39 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		85	5.2%	113	5.7%	17 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		9	5.5	10	5.0	7 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	31.6	7	20.2	9 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		939	28.5	1,024	22.7	2 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		101	3.1	129	2.9	1 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		63	1.9	62	1.4	1 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		35	1.1	39	0.9	1 *of 77*
for delinquency		28	0.8	23	0.5	5 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		29	11.2	24	7.0	1 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		7	80.2	8	67.4	29 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	95	1.7%	176	2.4%	12 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,095	61.4%	907	45.4%	8 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,116	67.5%	1,555	78.6%	36 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	351	34.6%	475	30.2%	17 *of 82*



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* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Luce County

2000

- Total population 7,024
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 1,657
- Total births 77
  - % No paternity 7.8%
  - % Medicaid 53.2%
- Avg wage per job $24,358
- Unemployment (2001) 6.9%

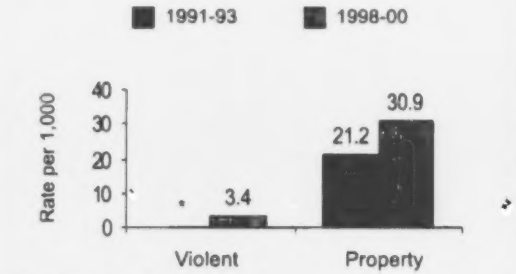
137

Adolescence

Population — 2000

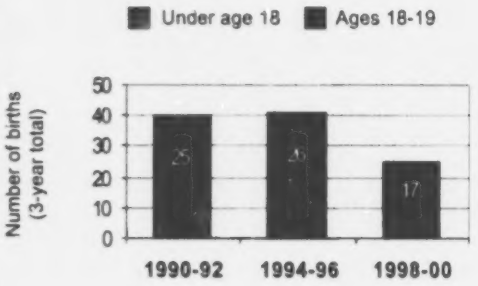
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 429
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 475

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	0	15
1998-00	3	24

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	71.0	68.8	42.2

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 287 73.2%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $412 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 20.3%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	16	95
Group family homes	4	48
Centers	2	60
% full-day: 100.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	85	8.4%
% in regulated slots[1] 45.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	92	5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	282	17.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	21	21.0%
Children with a court order for child support	446	28.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 41.3%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	703	44.3%
MIChild	26	1.6%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	63	46.7%
% lead poisoned[3] 1.6%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	0	*

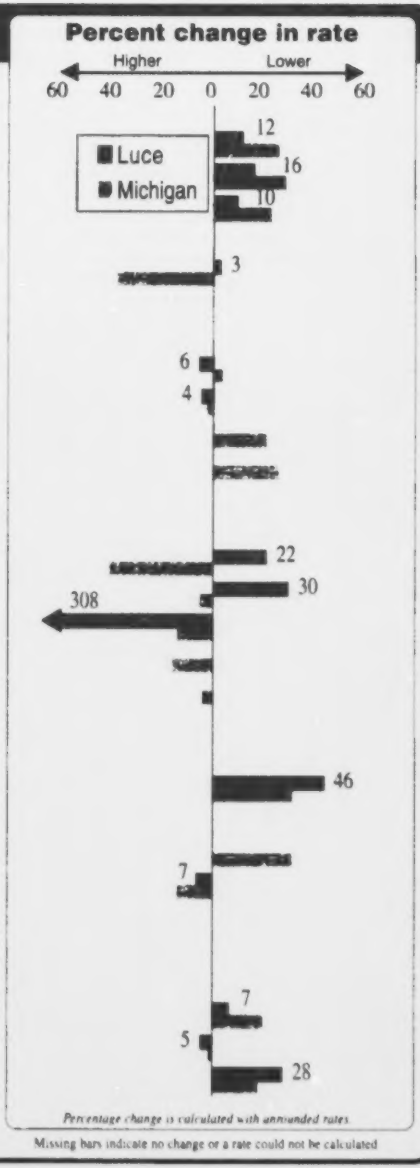
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	2	3.4%
Students receiving special education services	212	17.2%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	37	24.6

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Luce County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		355	22.8%	294	20.1%	77 *of 83*
ages 0-4		106	28.3%	83	23.7%	75 *of 83*
ages 5-17		249	21.1%	211	19.0%	77 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	514	43.2%	517	41.7%	61 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		18	26.6%	17	28.3%	66 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		5	6.8%	4	7.1%	48 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		155	101.1	119	79.1	53 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		41	26.7	28	18.6	71 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		6	3.9	24	16.0	78 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		5	*	23	15.3	77 *of 77*
for delinquency		1	*	1	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	33.2	3	18.0	30 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	22	5.6%	22	6.0%	68 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		74	88.1%	68	81.9%	82 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		67	82.7%	65	86.7%	75 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	47	74.6%	31	53.4%	80 *of 82*



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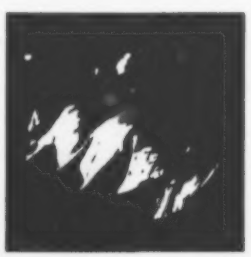
Mackinac County

2000

- Total population 11,943
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,907
- Total births 96
  - % No paternity 8.3%
  - % Medicaid 43.8%
- Avg wage per job $22,121
- Unemployment (2001) 9.3%

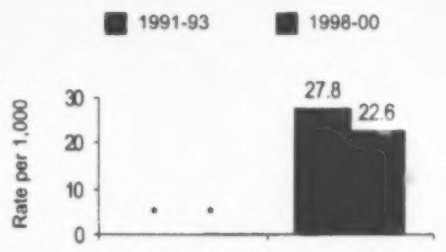


Adolescence

Population — 2000

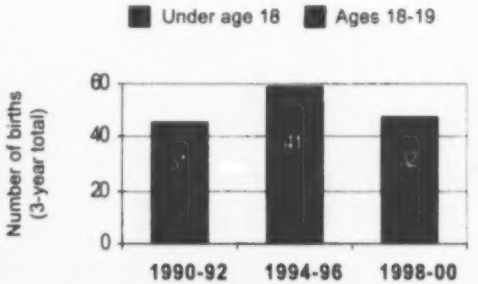
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 863
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 743

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	0	34
1998-00	2	30

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	48.5	58.0	48.4

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 459 68.1%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $395 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 21.4%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	25	150
Group family homes	6	72
Centers	8	167
% full-day: 83.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	87	4.7%
% in regulated slots[1] 46.0%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	42	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	198	7.1%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	74	62.7%
Children with a court order for child support	597	21.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 34.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	649	23.2%
MIChild	82	2.9%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	97	47.3%
% lead poisoned[3] 0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	2	*

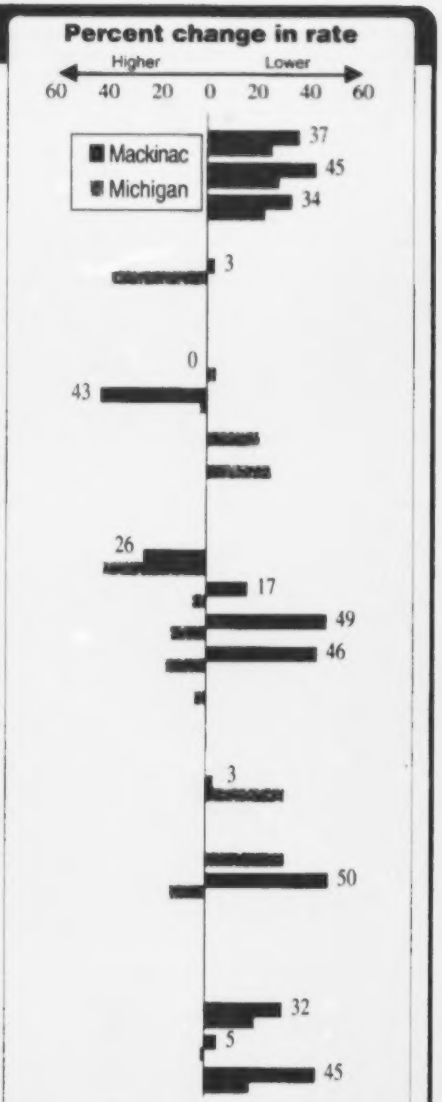
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	7	6.0%
Students receiving special education services	174	9.8%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	21	7.9

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Mackinac County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		600	21.8%	358	13.7%	48 *of 83*
ages 0-4		179	25.2%	78	14.0%	31 *of 83*
ages 5-17		421	20.6%	280	13.6%	54 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	593	41.1%	687	39.9%	56 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		30	22.6%	25	22.7%	44 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		3	2.5%	4	3.6%	3 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		0	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		154	57.2	191	72.0	45 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		33	12.2	27	10.2	41 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		34	12.6	17	6.4	49 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		28	10.4	15	5.7	53 *of 77*
for delinquency		6	2.2	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	22.2	5	21.6	49 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	24	4.5%	11	2.3%	7 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		113	85.6%	88	58.3%	45 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		101	78.9%	101	74.8%	19 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	42	51.9%	32	28.3%	14 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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Macomb County

2000

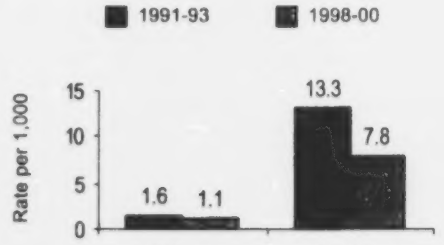
Total population	788,149
Total child population (ages 0-19)	207,737
Total births	10,332
% No paternity	6.2%
% Medicaid	12.8%
Avg wage per job	$40,265
Unemployment (2001)	5.0%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

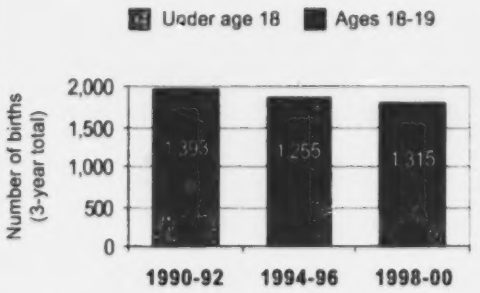
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	53,865
Older teens, ages 15-19	48,685

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	114	965
1998-00	93	655

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	29.1	28.0	24.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	33,789	56.0%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$568	(per month)	
% average wage per job	16.9%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		473	2,823
Group family homes		104	1,246
Centers		317	22,044
% full-day:	36.9%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		2,818	2.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	52.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		3,461	1.7%
Children receiving food stamps		10,354	5.2%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		3,176	36.1%
Children with a court order for child support		33,654	16.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	43.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		26,049	13.1%
MIChild		1,914	1.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		1,990	9.8%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.6%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		228	16.3

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	557	5.6%
Students receiving special education services	17,974	14.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	992	5.2

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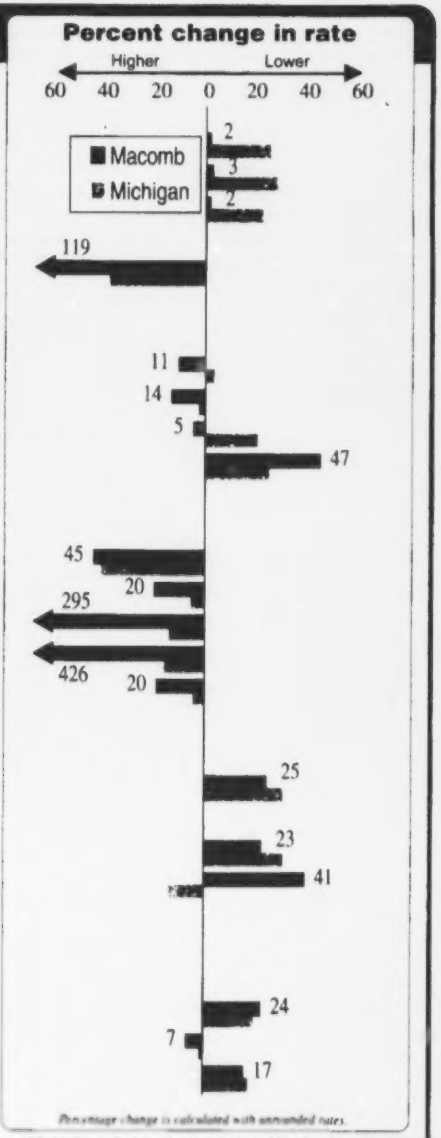
Macomb County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		12,135	7.2%	13,031	7.0%	10 *of 83*
ages 0-4		4,059	8.4%	4,116	8.2%	8 *of 83*
ages 5-17		8,076	6.7%	8,915	6.5%	11 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	8,905	8.6%	24,720	18.8%	5 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		1,741	17.1%	1,907	19.0%	26 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		609	6.0%	685	6.8%	44 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		63	6.1	65	6.4	21 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		31	23.6	19	12.5	2 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		5,610	32.7	9,003	47.4	18 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		1,127	6.6	1,503	7.9	25 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		211	1.2	923	4.9	31 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		143	0.8	833	4.4	40 *of 77*
for delinquency		68	0.4	90	0.5	2 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		182	13.5	155	10.1	5 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		15	32.7	13	25.1	2 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	1,175	4.0%	814	2.4%	11 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		5,718	67.4%	4,716	51.5%	20 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		6,235	74.3%	6,993	79.4%	37 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	2,484	47.6%	2,554	39.5%	54 *of 82*



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Manistee County

2000

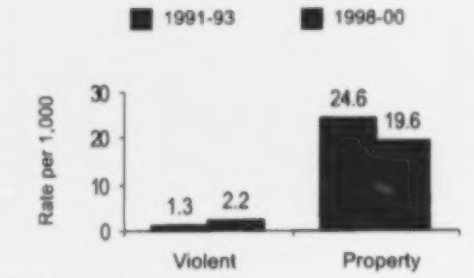
- Total population 24,527
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 6,100
- Total births 269
  - % No paternity 12.6%
  - % Medicaid 37.9%
- Avg wage per job $24,870
- Unemployment (2001) 7.1%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

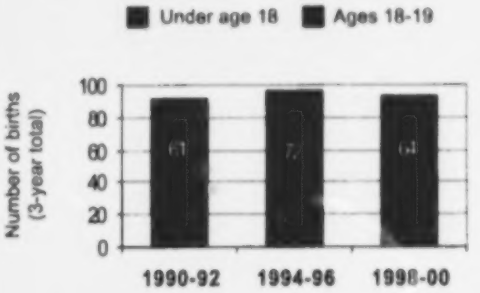
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 1,686
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 1,607

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	3	57
1998-00	6	51

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	46.0	45.3	43.8

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 1,056 69.5%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $443 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 21.4%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	43	252
Group family homes	18	216
Centers	13	424
% full-day: 38.5%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		261	6.9%
% in regulated slots[1]	59.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		176	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps		697	11.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		136	47.7%
Children with a court order for child support		1,575	26.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	36.7%		

Health Care — 2001			
Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,733	29.5%
MIChild		95	1.6%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		12	2.3%
% lead poisoned[3]	16.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		3	*

Special Needs — 2001		
Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	5	2.2%
Students receiving special education services	486	13.8%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	53	9.5

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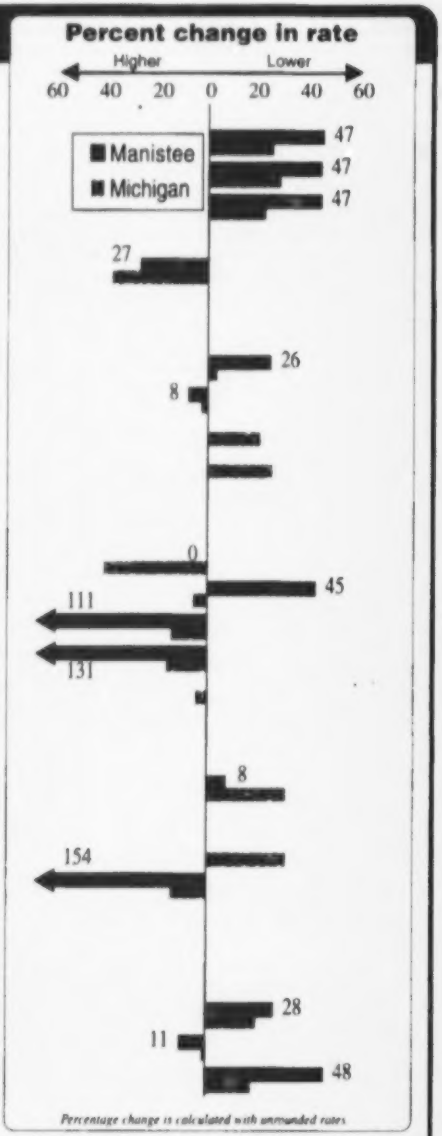
Manistee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,280	25.5%	717	13.5%	45 *of 83*
ages 0-4		415	31.7%	211	16.9%	48 *of 83*
ages 5-17		865	23.3%	506	12.4%	44 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,049	32.0%	1,507	40.7%	60 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		91	38.7%	71	28.8%	69 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		16	6.8%	18	7.3%	59 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		390	77.5	429	77.3	50 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		59	11.7	36	6.5	17 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		15	3.0	35	6.3	47 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		11	2.2	28	5.0	49 *of 77*
for delinquency		4	*	7	1.3	34 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	22.2	10	20.5	44 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	2	133.2	40 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	17	1.8%	54	4.6%	53 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		185	73.1%	123	53.0%	24 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		201	67.7%	185	75.2%	21 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	78	43.8%	46	22.7%	3 *of 82*



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Marquette County

2000

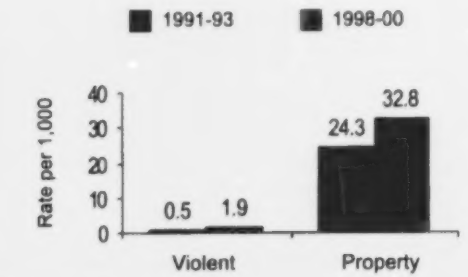
Total population	64,634
Total child population (ages 0-19)	16,591
Total births	603
% No paternity	7.8%
% Medicaid	32.3%
Avg wage per job	$27,186
Unemployment (2001)	6.0%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

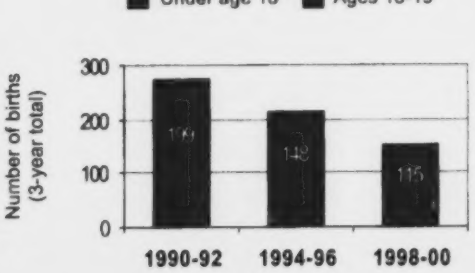
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	4,080
Older teens, ages 15-19	5,571

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	4	215
1998-00	14	232

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	33.1	28.1	19.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working		2,680	68.6%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)		$500 (per month)	
% average wage per job	22.1%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		63	378
Group family homes		15	180
Centers		40	1,308
% full-day:	35.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		579	6.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	59.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		379	2.5%
Children receiving food stamps		1,125	7.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		418	53.3%
Children with a court order for child support		3,720	24.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	35.4%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,173	21.1%
MIChild		122	0.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		183	14.0%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		11	9.2

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	36	6.0%
Students receiving special education services	1,549	16.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	97	7.0

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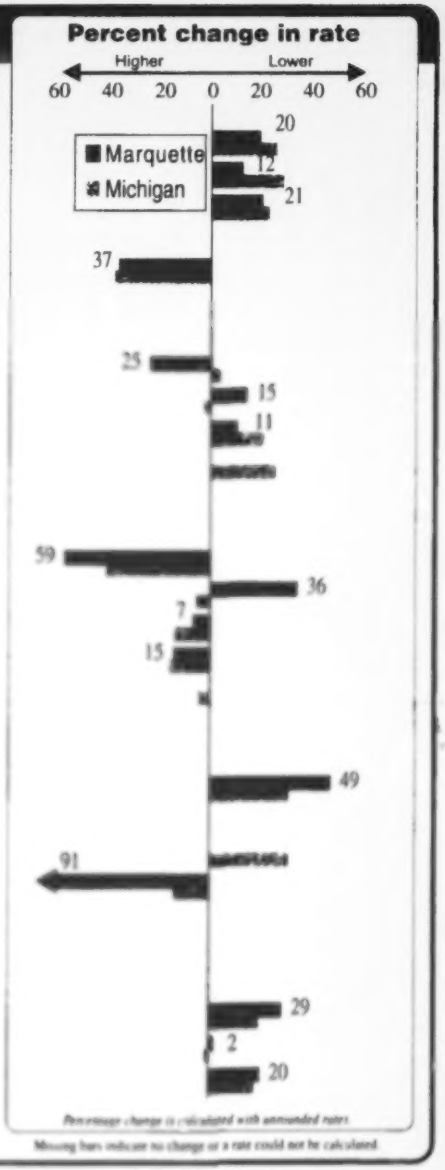
Marquette County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,534	14.0%	1,512	11.2%	28 *of 83*
ages 0-4		952	19.0%	533	16.6%	46 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,582	12.1%	979	9.5%	27 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,562	20.3%	2,636	27.8%	21 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		150	15.4%	113	19.2%	27 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		48	5.0%	25	4.2%	8 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		8	8.3	4	7.4	29 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	18.1	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		705	37.0	812	58.8	32 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		200	10.5	93	6.7	20 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		80	4.2	62	4.5	27 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		72	3.8	60	4.3	39 *of 77*
for delinquency		8	0.4	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		25	18.7	12	9.5	4 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	50	1.4%	91	2.7%	19 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		475	61.0%	289	43.0%	6 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		612	72.1%	476	70.9%	7 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	248	35.3%	192	28.1%	12 *of 82*



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Mason County

2000

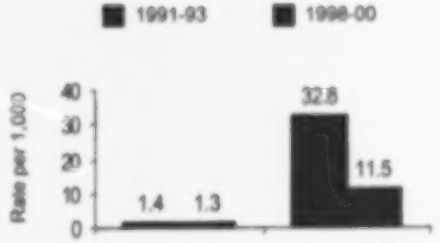
- Total population 28,274
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 7,590
- Total births 364
  - % No paternity 11.0%
  - % Medicaid 33.0%
- Avg wage per job $25,398
- Unemployment (2001) 11.4%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

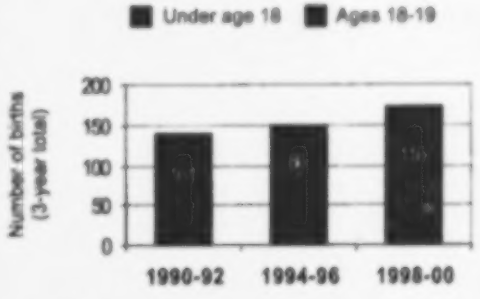
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 2,137
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 2,031

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	4	102
1998-00	4	38

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	56.1	54.0	64.2

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 1,227 69.0%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $400 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 18.9%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	60	360
Group family homes	33	390
Centers	12	346
% full-day: 11.1%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	432	9.2%
% in regulated slots[1] 66.0%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	291	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1,008	13.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	185	46.6%
Children with a court order for child support	2,211	30.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02) 42.8%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	2,184	30.1%
MIChild	95	1.3%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	20	3.2%
% lead poisoned[3] 0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	4	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	10	3.4%
Students receiving special education services	758	15.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	88	12.8

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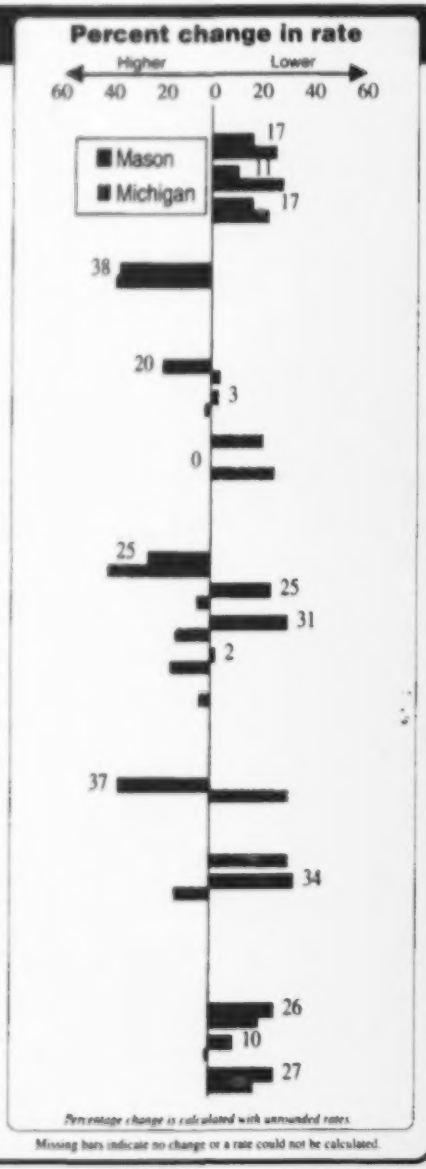
Mason County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,311	19.7%	1,102	16.5%	63 *of 83*
ages 0-4		442	25.0%	341	22.2%	68 *of 83*
ages 5-17		869	17.8%	761	14.8%	63 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,342	26.9%	1,890	37.0%	42 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		107	30.7%	117	36.8%	82 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		22	6.3%	19	6.1%	25 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	3	9.4	45 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	36.6	2	36.6	35 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		423	63.3	544	79.4	54 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		87	13.0	67	9.8	37 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		37	5.5	26	3.8	21 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		23	3.4	23	3.4	24 *of 77*
for delinquency		14	2.1	3	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		13	23.5	19	32.3	73 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	44	3.3%	33	2.1%	6 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		255	73.1%	176	53.8%	27 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		300	78.9%	252	71.0%	8 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	106	37.6%	85	27.5%	8 *of 82*



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Mecosta County

2000

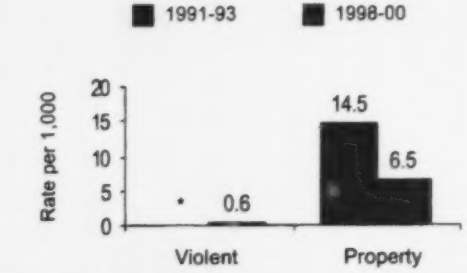
Total population	40,553
Total child population (ages 0-19)	11,840
Total births	488
% No paternity	9.0%
% Medicaid	38.9%
Avg wage per job	$23,835
Unemployment (2001)	5.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

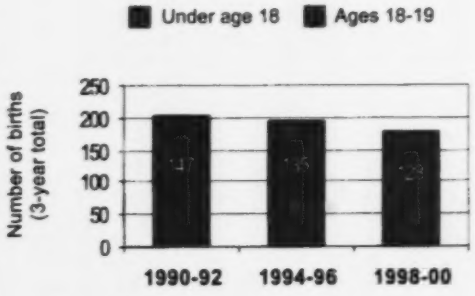
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,626
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,290

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	1	77
1998-00	2	27

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	29.5	32.1	28.5

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,663	60.7%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$395	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.9%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		61	366
Group family homes		15	180
Centers		18	574
% full-day:	33.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		398	6.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	45.2%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		441	4.4%
Children receiving food stamps		1,616	16.0%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		179	38.7%
Children with a court order for child support		2,870	28.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	39.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,905	28.7%
MIChild		127	1.3%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		197	20.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		8	10.8

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	28	5.9%
Students receiving special education services	1,204	19.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	138	15.1

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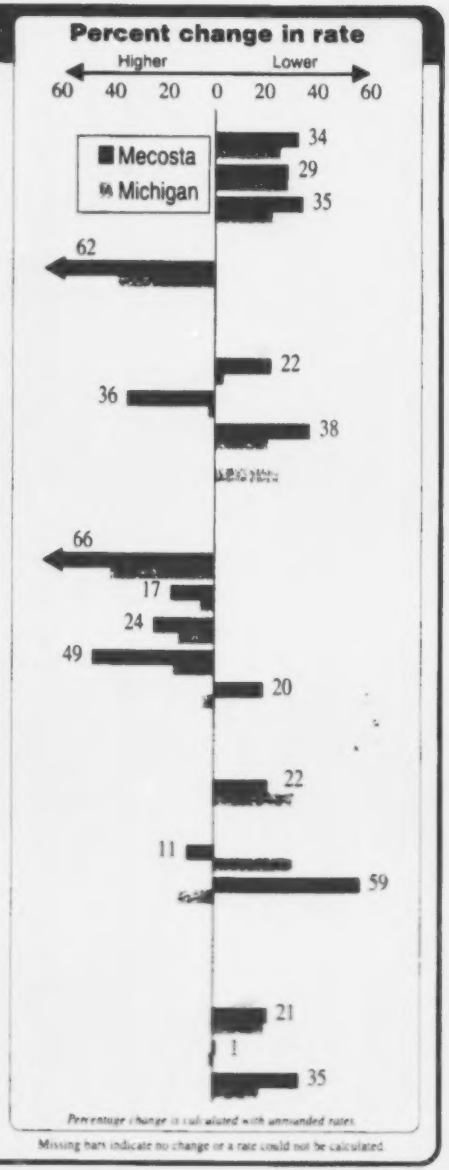
Mecosta County

	Trend period years (base year vs. current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,979	24.9%	1,463	16.6%	64 *of 83*
ages 0-4		697	31.6%	525	22.3%	70 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,282	22.4%	938	14.5%	60 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,613	28.2%	3,097	45.7%	72 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		163	36.5%	140	28.4%	67 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		23	5.1%	34	7.0%	46 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	16.4	5	10.2	47 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	66.4	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		586	58.9	894	97.8	71 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		64	6.4	69	7.6	22 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		42	4.2	48	5.3	38 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		27	2.7	37	4.0	37 *of 77*
for delinquency		15	1.5	11	1.2	32 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		18	26.3	16	20.6	45 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	47.2	2	52.5	21 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	55	3.4%	25	1.4%	2 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		324	72.2%	261	56.9%	38 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		393	81.2%	356	80.2%	40 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	243	60.8%	154	39.7%	56 *of 82*



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Menominee County

2000

Total population	25,326
Total child population (ages 0-19)	6,740
Total births	265
% No paternity	20.0%
% Medicaid	21.9%
Avg wage per job	$24,006
Unemployment (2001)	6.6%

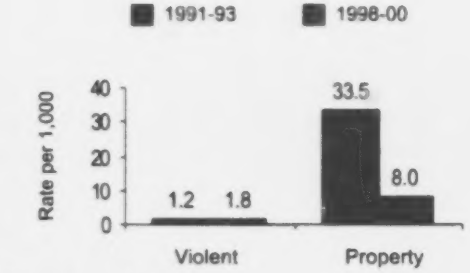
151

Adolescence

Population — 2000

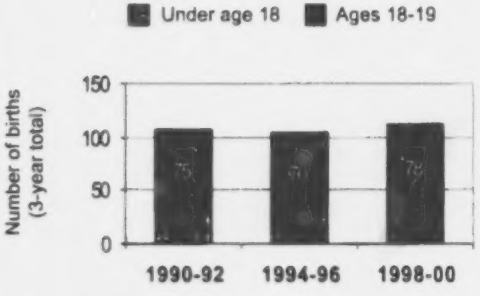
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,822
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,848

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	4	98
1998-00	5	24

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	45.7	41.5	47.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,252	71.3%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$415	(per month)
% average wage per job	20.7%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	19	114
Group family homes	6	70
Centers	12	373
% full-day: 58.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		249	6.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	59.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		200	3.1%
Children receiving food stamps		636	9.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		145	42.9%
Children with a court order for child support		1,819	28.2%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	38.7%		

Health Care — 2001		
Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	1,385	21.5%
MIChild	57	0.9%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	156	25.9%
% lead poisoned[3] 1.3%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	9	18.6

Special Needs — 2001		
Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	6	2.4%
Students receiving special education services	569	15.2%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	38	6.3

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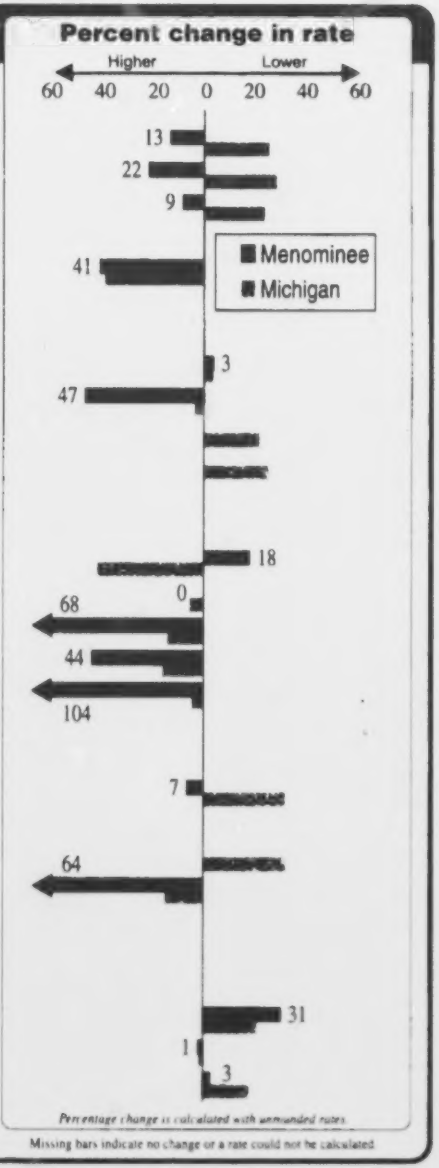
Menominee County

	Trend period years (base year vs. recent year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		902	13.8%	926	15.6%	58 *of 83*
ages 0-4		266	17.1%	308	20.8%	61 *of 83*
ages 5-17		636	12.7%	618	13.9%	57 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,176	26.2%	1,453	37.1%	43 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		72	26.1%	72	25.2%	56 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		14	4.9%	21	7.3%	57 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	8.4	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		308	47.6	236	38.9	10 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		49	7.6	46	7.6	23 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		28	4.3	44	7.3	56 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		17	2.6	23	3.8	30 *of 77*
for delinquency		11	1.7	21	3.5	53 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		10	19.1	11	20.4	42 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	3	160.3	43 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	32	2.7%	59	4.4%	48 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		210	68.4%	119	47.2%	12 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		271	79.9%	240	81.1%	47 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	119	39.0%	106	37.7%	46 *of 82*



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Midland County

2000

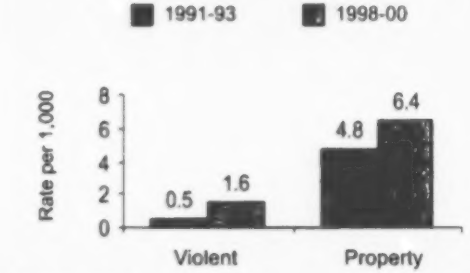
Total population	82,874
Total child population (ages 0-19)	24,738
Total births	1,043
% No paternity	7.8%
% Medicaid	25.0%
Avg wage per job	$41,056
Unemployment (2001)	4.0%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

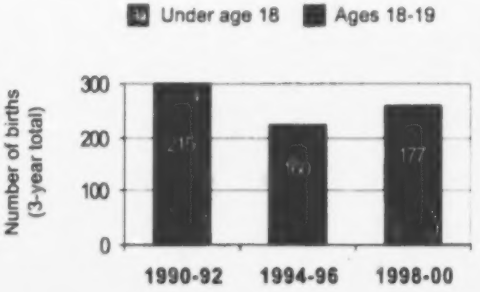
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	6,657
Older teens, ages 15-19	6,287

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	4	44
1998-00	16	65

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	36.8	26.7	29.4

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	3,776	59.5%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$500	(per month)	
% average wage per job	14.6%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		148	881
Group family homes		55	660
Centers		58	2,687
% full-day:	31.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		626	4.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	57.2%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		450	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps		1,497	6.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		603	55.7%
Children with a court order for child support		5,522	23.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.1%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		4,015	17.1%
MIChild		245	1.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		138	6.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		24	14.4

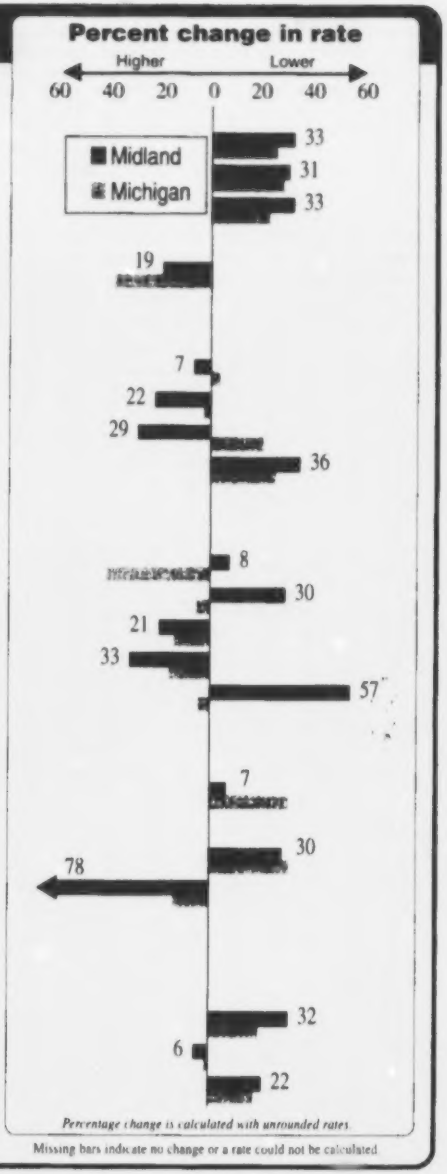
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		66	6.4%
Students receiving special education services		2,282	16.2%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		148	6.6

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Midland County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,901	14.2%	2,072	9.5%	22 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,009	18.0%	646	12.4%	22 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,892	12.8%	1,426	8.6%	21 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,084	16.8%	2,973	20.0%	7 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		148	12.6%	140	13.5%	9 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		65	5.5%	70	6.7%	40 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	6.2	8	8.0	38 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		5	32.5	4	20.8	11 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,214	58.4	1,197	53.8	24 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		256	12.3	192	8.6	30 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		96	4.6	124	5.6	40 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		83	4.0	118	5.3	51 *of 77*
for delinquency		13	0.6	6	0.3	1 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		27	16.2	28	15.1	19 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		3	54.4	2	38.2	7 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	122	3.2%	250	5.6%	66 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		577	58.5%	424	39.6%	3 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		633	61.6%	672	65.0%	1 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	221	30.9%	209	24.2%	5 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Missaukee County

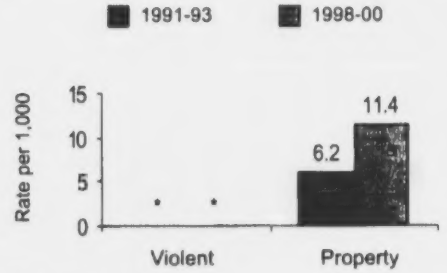
2000	
■ Total population	14,478
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	4,323
■ Total births	181
% No paternity	8.8%
% Medicaid	35.9%
■ Avg wage per job	$21,337
■ Unemployment (2001)	8.0%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

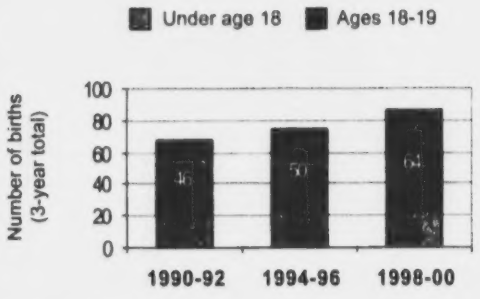
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,187
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,144

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1	10
1998-00	1	21

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	59.3	54.7	63.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	716	63.0%
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$406	(per month)
% average wage per job	22.9%	

■ Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	25	150
Group family homes	12	144
Centers	6	236
% full-day:	40.0%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		153	5.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	62.7%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		0	*
■ Children receiving food stamps		0	*
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		87	50.3%
■ Children with a court order for child support		444	10.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	34.5%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	0	*
MIChild	72	1.7%
■ Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	6	1.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14		
avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	8	25.0

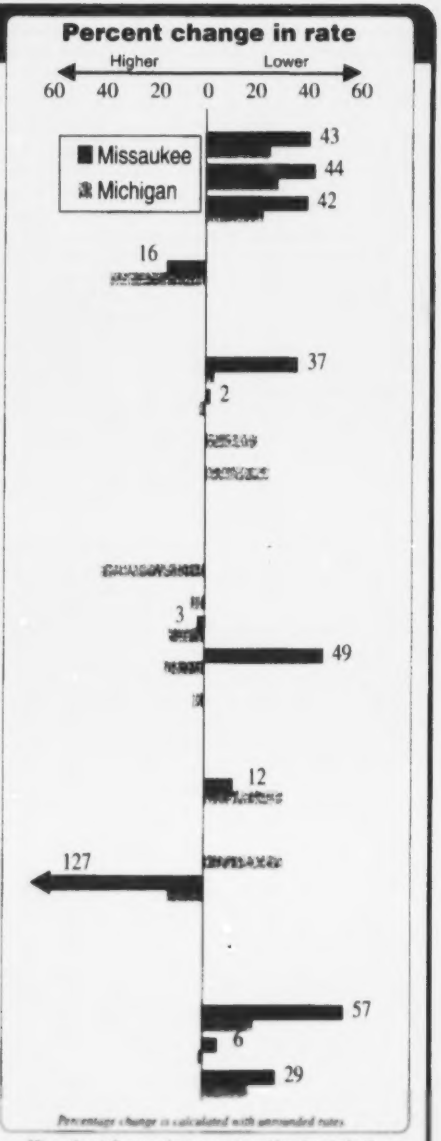
Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	9	5.1%
■ Students receiving special education services	256	10.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	0	*

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Missaukee County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		803	23.0%	502	13.2%	43 *of 83*
ages 0-4		261	28.4%	147	15.9%	44 *of 83*
ages 5-17		542	21.1%	355	12.3%	40 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	656	34.2%	956	39.8%	55 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		45	25.9%	28	16.3%	13 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		11	6.6%	11	6.4%	33 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	15.5	2	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families+		*	*	0	*	* *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect+		*	*	0	*	* *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		23	6.4	26	6.6	54 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		23	6.4	13	3.3	21 *of 77*
for delinquency		0	*	13	3.3	52 *of 58*
+Missaukee Co. numbers are included in Wexford Co.						
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		7	27.1	8	23.9	54 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	15	2.9%	50	6.5%	72 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		141	75.4%	51	32.5%	2 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		149	80.5%	126	75.5%	22 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	51	32.7%	29	23.2%	4 *of 82*



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**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Monroe County

2000

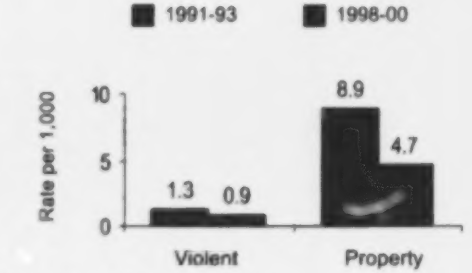
■ Total population	145,945
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	43,850
■ Total births	1,786
% No paternity	8.5%
% Medicaid	9.9%
■ Avg wage per job	$34,004
■ Unemployment (2001)	4.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

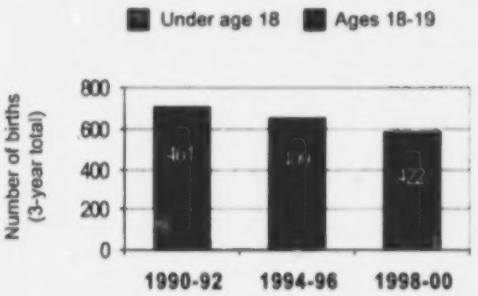
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	12,095
Older teens, ages 15-19	10,946

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	23	154
1998-00	18	88

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	46.7	42.4	36.7

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	6,949	61.7%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$496	(per month)	
% average wage per job	17.5%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		93	554
Group family homes		29	348
Centers		62	2,768
% full-day:	40.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		793	2.8%
% in regulated slots[1]	43.9%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		1,035	2.5%
■ Children receiving food stamps		2,566	6.1%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		683	37.9%
■ Children with a court order for child support		9,290	22.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	34.8%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		5,966	14.2%
MIChild		384	0.9%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		658	16.9%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.1%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		70	22.7

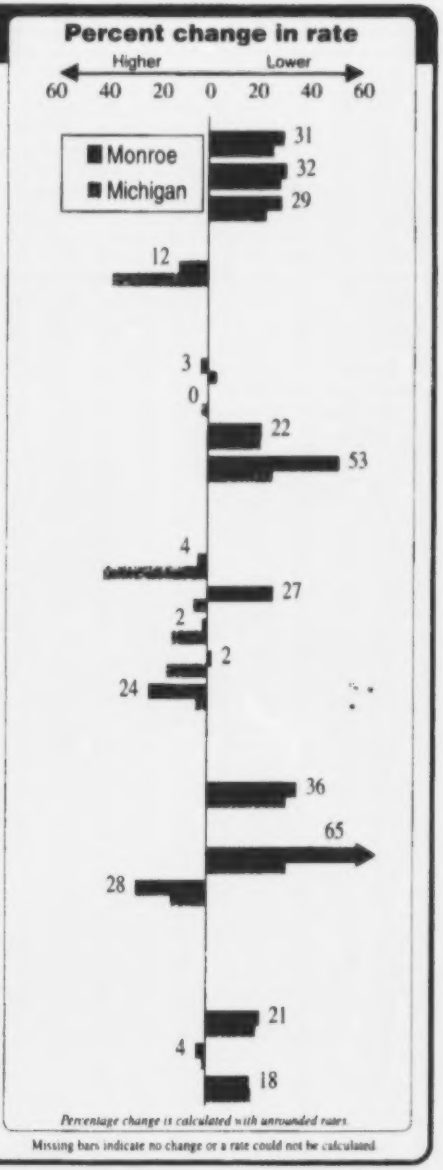
Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		94	5.3%
■ Students receiving special education services		4,272	17.3%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		298	7.5

[1]*Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home.* [2]*Family Independence Program.* [3]*Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates.* [4]*Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period.* [5]*Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available).* *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Monroe County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		4,396	11.7%	3,155	8.1%	15 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,491	14.8%	964	10.1%	15 *of 83*
ages 5-17		2,905	10.5%	2,191	7.4%	15 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	3,393	16.2%	4,467	18.2%	4 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		392	22.2%	403	22.9%	46 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		110	6.2%	109	6.2%	29 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		9	5.1	7	4.0	1 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	24.5	4	11.6	1 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,622	42.6	1,767	44.2	15 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		294	7.7	226	5.7	12 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		137	3.6	147	3.7	19 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		117	3.1	121	3.0	20 *of 77*
for delinquency		20	0.5	26	0.7	12 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		78	25.0	55	15.9	22 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		10	93.5	4	33.2	6 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	294	4.4%	422	5.6%	64 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,380	75.5%	1,064	59.4%	49 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,446	80.3%	1,595	83.8%	60 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	499	49.2%	600	40.2%	57 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

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Montcalm County

2000

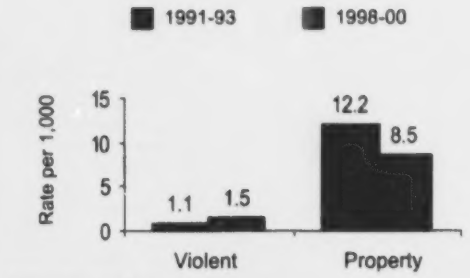
■ Total population	61,266
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	18,148
■ Total births	834
% No paternity	10.6%
% Medicaid	33.0%
■ Avg wage per job	$25,654
■ Unemployment (2001)	7.8%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

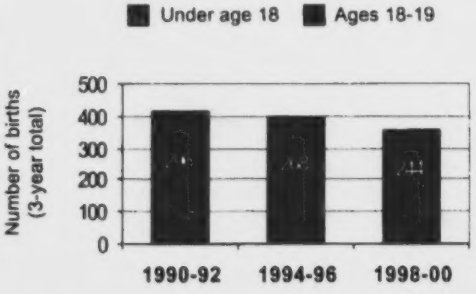
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	4,867
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,583

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	7	84
1998-00	12	66

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	75.2	66.7	56.5

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,031	63.1%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$415	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.4%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		90	540
Group family homes		38	456
Centers		25	1,017
% full-day:	34.8%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		359	3.1%
% in regulated slots[1]	61.6%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		563	3.2%
■ Children receiving food stamps		1,656	9.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		341	35.1%
■ Children with a court order for child support		7,156	41.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	39.1%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		4,208	24.2%
MIChild		218	1.3%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		315	19.7%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.3%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		21	16.0

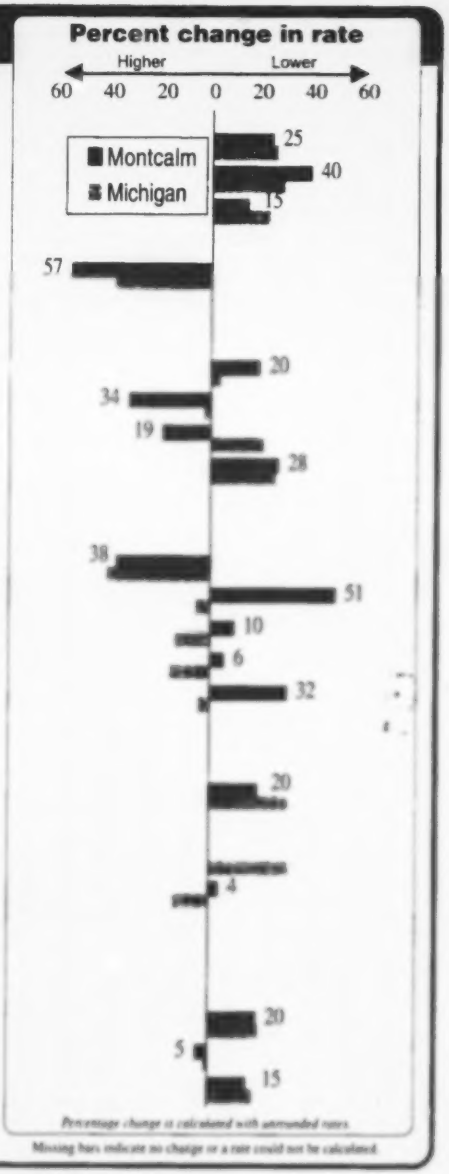
Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	41	4.9%
■ Students receiving special education services	2,368	17.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	227	13.7

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Montcalm County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,781	18.7%	2,253	14.0%	49 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,070	26.4%	627	15.8%	43 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,711	15.8%	1,626	13.4%	49 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,676	22.4%	4,835	35.2%	37 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		274	32.4%	216	26.0%	58 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		46	5.5%	61	7.3%	58 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	6.7	7	8.0	37 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		6	49.3	5	35.6	34 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		635	42.1	962	58.0	30 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		134	8.9	72	4.3	8 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		71	4.7	70	4.2	25 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		59	3.9	61	3.7	29 *of 77*
for delinquency		12	0.8	9	0.5	7 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		40	33.7	38	27.0	61 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	7	146.9	42 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	164	4.8%	177	4.6%	54 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		742	79.4%	595	63.6%	63 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		769	80.3%	759	84.1%	63 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	274	46.8%	305	39.6%	55 *of 82*



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Montmorency County

2000

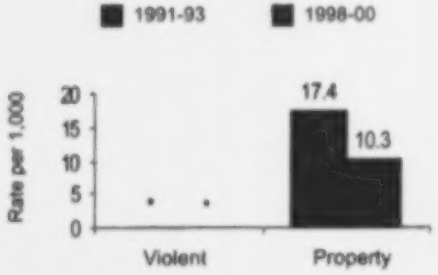
Total population	10,315
Total child population (ages 0-19)	2,314
Total births	105
% No paternity	11.4%
% Medicaid	37.1%
Avg wage per job	$19,966
Unemployment (2001)	12.8%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

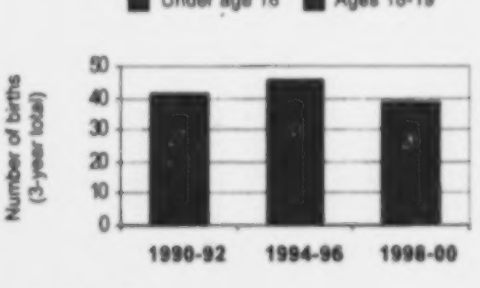
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	644
Older teens, ages 15-19	678

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	0	17
1998-00	0	11

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	51.6	54.8	42.7

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	326	61.3%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$397	(per month)
% average wage per job	23.8%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	19	114
Group family homes	6	72
Centers	5	90
% full-day:	14.3%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		90	6.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	45.6%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		108	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps		367	16.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		31	34.1%
Children with a court order for child support		554	25.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	35.3%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	820	37.0%
MIChild	52	2.3%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	15	7.8%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	3	*

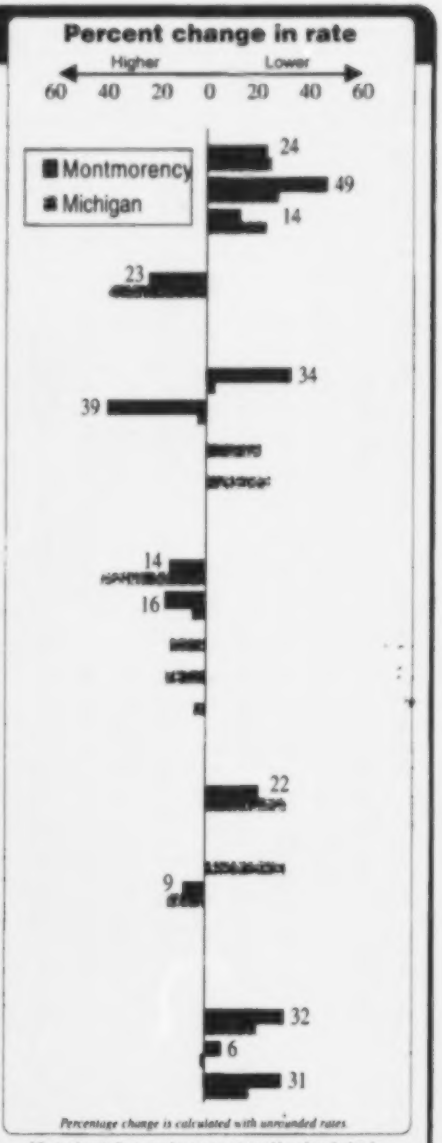
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	4	4.0%
Students receiving special education services	145	12.8%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	28	13.4

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Montmorency County

	Trend period years (base year vs recent year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		537	26.5%	412	20.0%	76 *of 83*
ages 0-4		170	32.9%	77	16.9%	47 *of 83*
ages 5-17		367	24.2%	335	21.0%	80 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	480	40.0%	539	49.2%	77 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		16	19.7%	13	13.0%	7 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		3	3.7%	5	5.1%	12 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		104	49.8	119	56.9	28 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		12	5.8	14	6.7	19 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		11	5.3	4	*	* *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		7	3.4	4	*	* *of 77*
for delinquency		4	*	0	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		5	27.3	4	21.4	48 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	12	3.4%	14	3.7%	36 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		81	90.0%	40	61.5%	58 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		88	86.3%	76	80.8%	43 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	45	61.6%	35	42.7%	63 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

* *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Muskegon County

2000

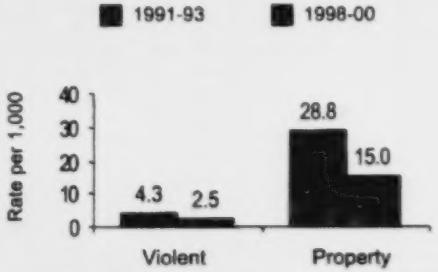
- Total population 170,200
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 51,444
- Total births 2,391
  - % No paternity 17.8%
  - % Medicaid 43.2%
- Avg wage per job $30,511
- Unemployment (2001) 6.9%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 13,783
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 12,679

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	83	549
1998-00	52	306

Teen births (ages 15-19)

Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	83.9	74.4	71.2

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

- Children under age 6, all parents working 9,219 68.9%
- Child care costs (full-time/one young child) $416 (per month)
  - % average wage per job 16.3%
- Regulated capacity (2002)

	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	362	2,158
Group family homes	86	1,032
Centers	85	3,280

  - % full-day: 32.9%

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

	Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care	2,912	8.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	30.1%	
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]	4,470	9.1%
Children receiving food stamps	9,082	18.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)	784	36.7%
Children with a court order for child support	18,697	38.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	52.8%	

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	15,278	31.0%
MIChild	439	0.9%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	1,108	23.7%
% lead poisoned[3]	3.6%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	64	17.7

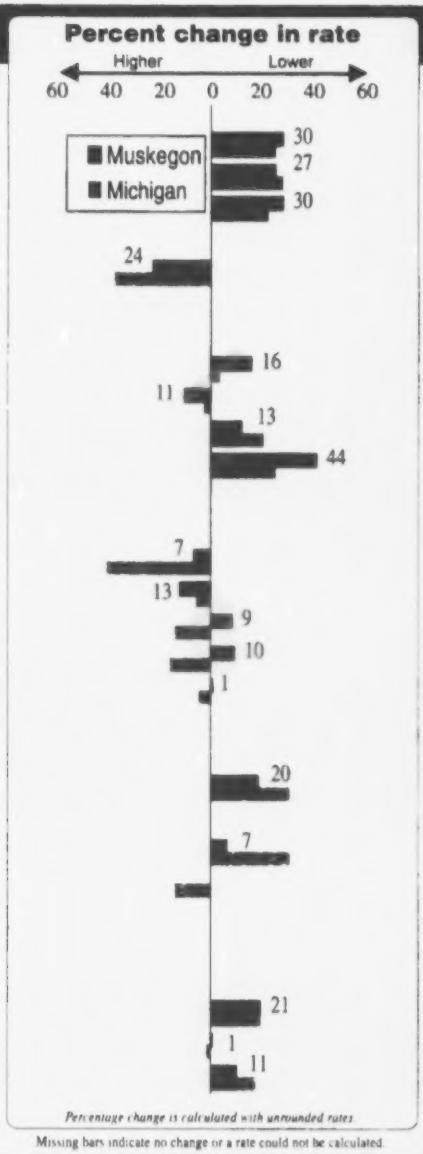
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	81	3.4%
Students receiving special education services	5,514	17.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	769	16.4

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Muskegon County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		9,979	22.7%	7,296	16.0%	60 *of 83*
ages 0-4		3,469	27.4%	2,278	20.1%	59 *of 83*
ages 5-17		6,510	20.8%	5,018	14.6%	62 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	10,120	35.2%	14,872	43.4%	70 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		881	33.2%	658	27.8%	63 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		189	7.1%	187	7.9%	72 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		28	10.7	22	9.3	44 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		14	39.9	8	22.4	15 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		2,361	52.8	2,652	56.6	27 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		496	11.1	589	12.6	53 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		363	8.1	347	7.4	60 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		316	7.1	298	6.4	61 *of 77*
for delinquency		47	1.1	49	1.0	25 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		174	52.4	150	42.0	80 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		6	58.4	6	54.3	22 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	375	4.5%	50 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,932	81.4%	1,437	64.3%	66 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,693	82.0%	1,712	80.8%	42 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	793	49.0%	746	43.9%	69 *of 82*



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**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Newaygo County

2000

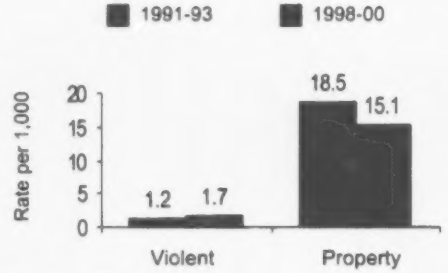
- Total population 47,874
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 15,187
- Total births 633
  - % No paternity 11.4%
  - % Medicaid 36.7%
- Avg wage per job $25,951
- Unemployment (2001) 8.2%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

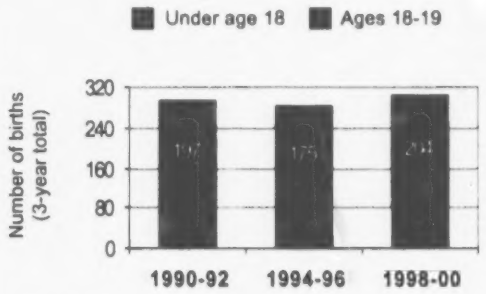
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 4,365
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 3,653

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	6	92
1998-00	10	93

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	76.1	63.9	63.9

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	2,301	60.7%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$414	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.1%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		95	567
Group family homes		25	294
Centers		21	835
% full-day:	35.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		406	4.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	46.6%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		469	3.2%
■ Children receiving food stamps		1,741	11.9%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		242	35.1%
■ Children with a court order for child support		5,004	34.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	44.1%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,750	25.7%
MIChild		203	1.4%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		206	15.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		10	10.0

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	26	4.2%
■ Students receiving special education services	1,686	17.1%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	150	10.8

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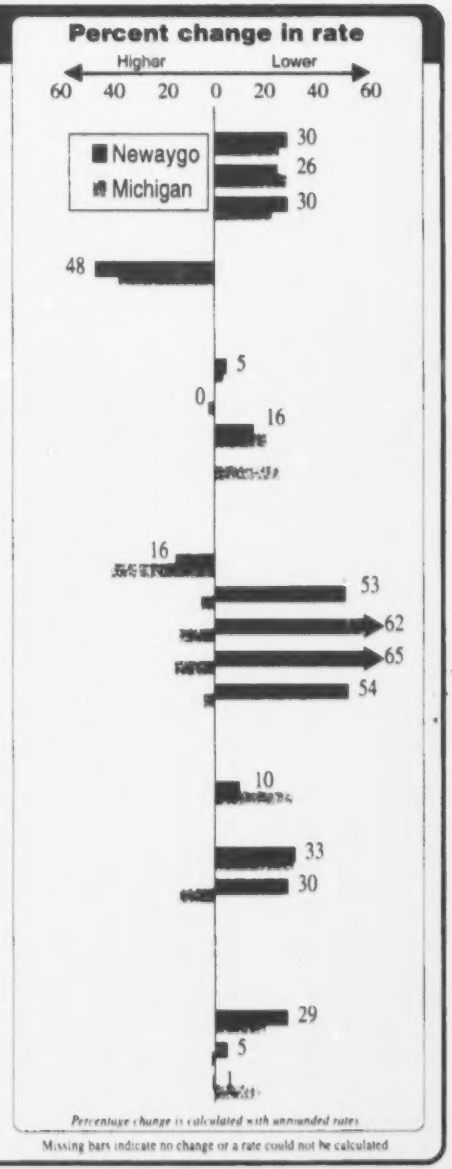
Newaygo County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,295	20.8%	1,977	14.6%	53 *of 83*
ages 0-4		774	24.6%	577	18.2%	56 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,521	19.3%	1,400	13.5%	50 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,203	26.8%	3,912	39.7%	54 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		227	33.4%	201	31.7%	74 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		42	6.1%	39	6.1%	26 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		5	6.9	4	5.8	10 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		892	79.7	1,287	92.4	68 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		200	17.9	116	8.3	29 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care*		74	6.6	35	2.5	6 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		53	4.7	23	1.7	8 *of 77*
for delinquency		21	1.9	12	0.9	19 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		29	34.6	33	31.1	69 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	90.9	2	61.3	26 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	97	4.5%	81	3.2%	23 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		589	84.5%	407	59.6%	51 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		477	77.1%	484	73.1%	14 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	180	42.5%	212	42.7%	64 *of 82*



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Oakland County

Background

2000

Total population	1,194,156
Total child population (ages 0-19)	326,463
Total births	16,253
% No paternity	7.0%
% Medicaid	13.1%
Avg wage per job	$44,122
Unemployment (2001)	3.9%

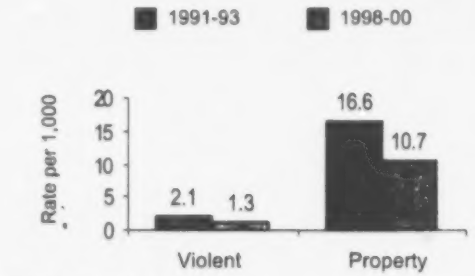
167

Adolescence

Population — 2000

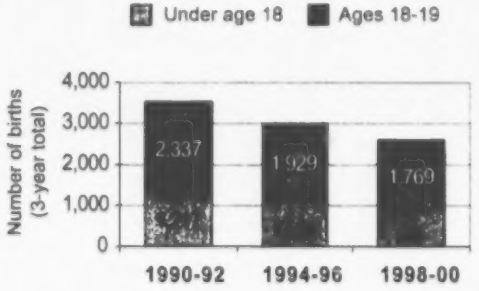
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	85,498
Older teens, ages 15-19	74,272

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	246	1,905
1998-00	165	1,366

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	35.1	29.4	24.5

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	51,128	54.4%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$609	(per month)	
% average wage per job	16.6%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		643	3,820
Group family homes		331	3,957
Centers		637	42,723
% full-day:	53.4%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		5,857	2.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	44.2%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		5,929	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps		14,918	4.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		5,319	41.0%
Children with a court order for child support		52,765	16.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	36.8%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		35,041	11.1%
MIChild		2,414	0.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		2,923	9.2%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.1%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		397	18.2

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	1,169	7.3%
Students receiving special education services	23,425	12.5%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	1,367	4.5

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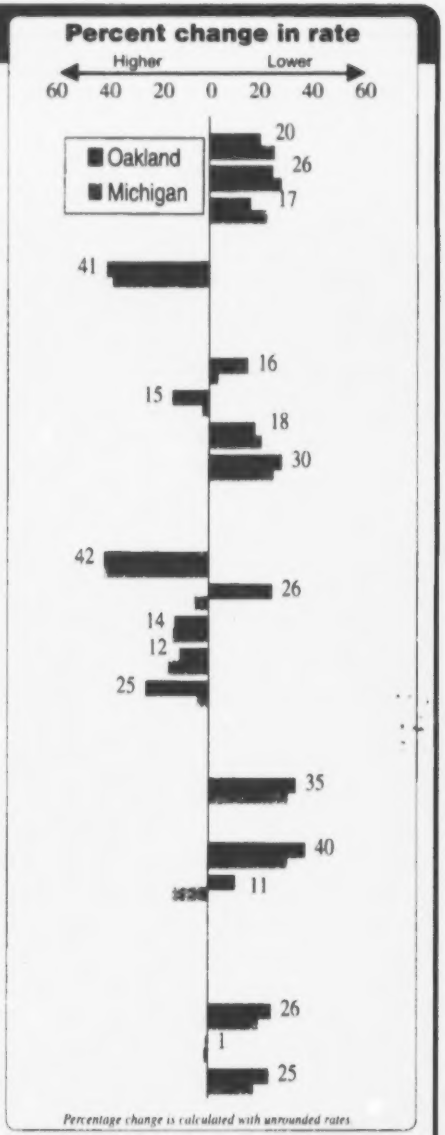
Oakland County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		21,650	8.2%	19,277	6.5%	8 *of 83*
ages 0-4		7,499	9.7%	5,699	7.2%	6 *of 83*
ages 5-17		14,151	7.6%	13,578	6.3%	9 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	18,169	11.4%	32,300	16.1%	3 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		2,582	15.5%	2,088	13.1%	8 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		1,010	6.1%	1,116	7.0%	47 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		126	7.6	99	6.2	19 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		50	23.8	39	16.7	5 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		8,123	30.4	12,992	43.2	14 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		1,765	6.6	1,474	4.9	11 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		793	3.0	1,018	3.4	14 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		666	2.5	839	2.8	19 *of 77*
for delinquency		127	0.5	179	0.6	11 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		385	18.5	274	11.9	6 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		34	49.7	22	30.0	5 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	1,644	3.7%	1,705	3.3%	26 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		8,649	65.1%	6,670	48.3%	15 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		9,210	73.3%	9,697	74.1%	17 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	2,702	42.5%	2,959	32.0%	22 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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Oceana County

2000

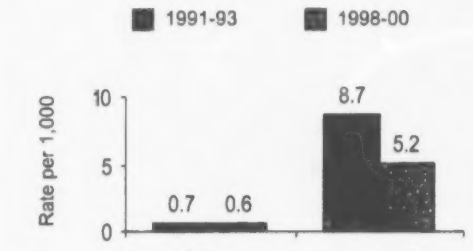
Total population	26,873
Total child population (ages 0-19)	8,328
Total births	371
% No paternity	10.0%
% Medicaid	42.9%
Avg wage per job	$21,700
Unemployment (2001)	8.2%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

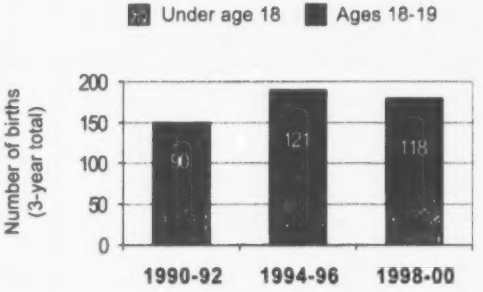
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,303
Older teens, ages 15-19	2,288

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	2	26
1998-00	2	18

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	63.2	71.8	65.9

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,299	66.7%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$400	(per month)
% average wage per job	22.1%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	44	264
Group family homes	14	168
Centers	15	472
% full-day: 23.5%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		335	6.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	39.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		446	5.6%
Children receiving food stamps		1,257	15.8%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		136	44.6%
Children with a court order for child support		2,781	34.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	48.5%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,500	31.4%
MIChild		104	1.3%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		58	8.3%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		8	13.9

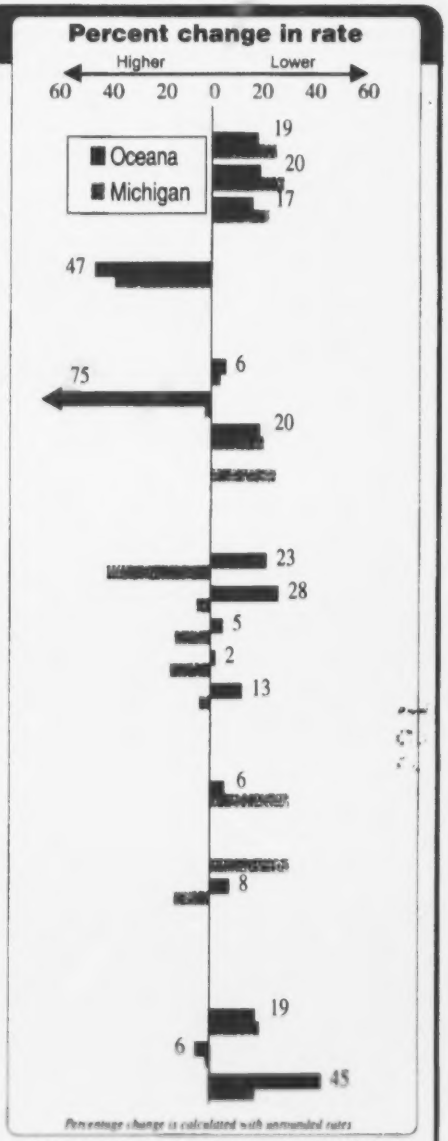
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	8	2.2%
Students receiving special education services	714	17.6%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	93	12.3

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Oceana County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,578	24.2%	1,406	19.6%	75 *of 83*
ages 0-4		519	29.9%	384	23.9%	76 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,059	22.1%	1,022	18.4%	74 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,237	34.0%	2,087	50.2%	78 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		140	39.1%	131	36.6%	81 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		15	4.1%	26	7.2%	54 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	9.3	3	7.4	30 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	37.3	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		687	104.5	613	80.9	56 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		126	19.2	105	13.9	61 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		31	4.7	34	4.5	28 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		23	3.5	26	3.4	26 *of 77*
for delinquency		8	1.2	8	1.1	26 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		18	33.5	20	31.4	72 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	2	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	26	2.8%	29	2.6%	16 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		225	76.3%	149	62.1%	59 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		202	73.5%	193	77.8%	32 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	91	48.9%	65	26.9%	7 *of 82*



[1]A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Ogemaw County

2000

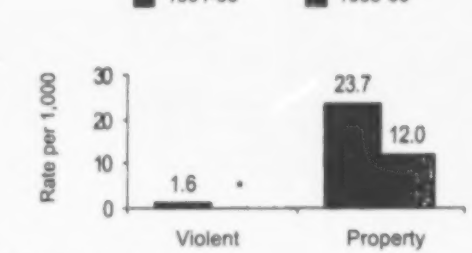
Total population	21,645
Total child population (ages 0-19)	5,583
Total births	237
% No paternity	12.2%
% Medicaid	33.8%
Avg wage per job	$21,093
Unemployment (2001)	8.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

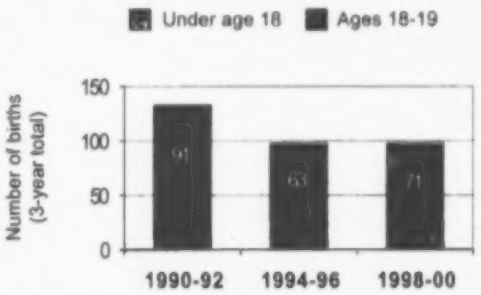
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,550
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,491

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	4	55
1998-00	2	31

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	70.8	50.0	46.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	897	66.2%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$388	(per month)
% average wage per job	22.1%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	28	168
Group family homes	17	204
Centers	8	273
% full-day: 37.5%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		392	11.4%
% in regulated slots[1]	54.3%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		332	6.2%
Children receiving food stamps		981	18.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		78	39.8%
Children with a court order for child support		1,763	32.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	42.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,958	36.6%
MIChild		88	1.6%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		48	11.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		4	*

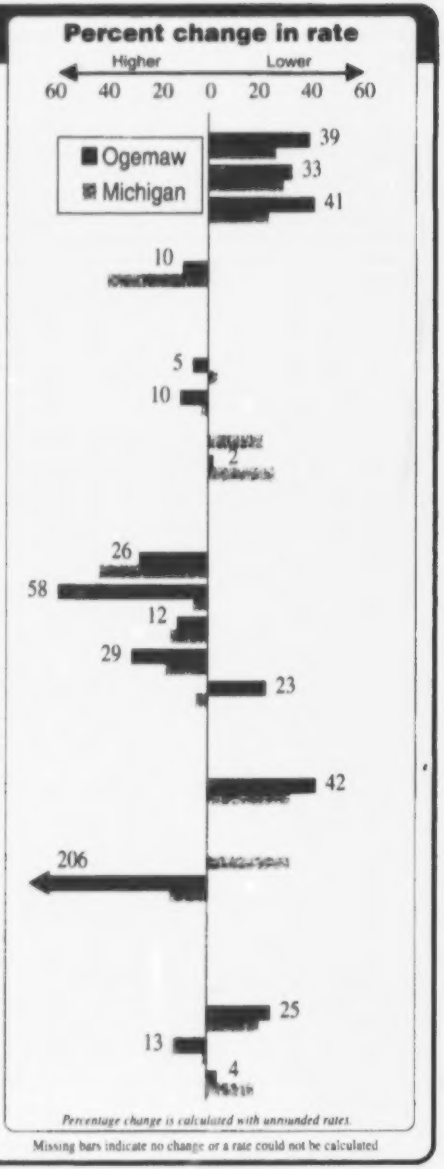
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	12	5.2%
Students receiving special education services	355	13.1%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	55	10.8

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Ogemaw County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,484	30.4%	915	18.5%	69 *of 83*
ages 0-4		394	31.7%	237	21.4%	64 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,090	29.9%	678	17.7%	71 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,035	39.1%	1,129	42.9%	66 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		60	21.5%	52	22.6%	43 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		14	5.2%	13	5.7%	15 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	2	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	50.5	2	49.3	42 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		390	79.6	511	100.4	74 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		81	16.5	133	26.1	79 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		44	9.0	51	10.0	71 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		29	5.9	39	7.7	70 *of 77*
for delinquency		15	3.1	12	2.4	44 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		13	32.6	9	19.0	34 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	24	3.1%	91	9.5%	76 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		192	84.2%	117	63.2%	62 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		159	76.4%	164	86.3%	73 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	66	46.5%	84	44.4%	70 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated

[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

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Ontonagon County

2000	
■ Total population	7,818
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	1,702
■ Total births	50
% No paternity	12.0%
% Medicaid	38.0%
■ Avg wage per job	$24,443
■ Unemployment (2001)	9.2%

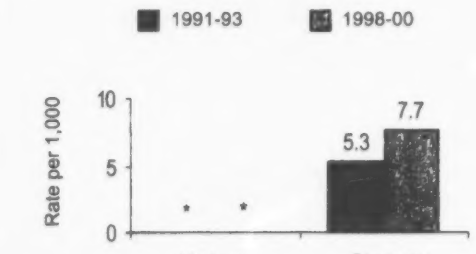
173

Adolescence

Population — 2000

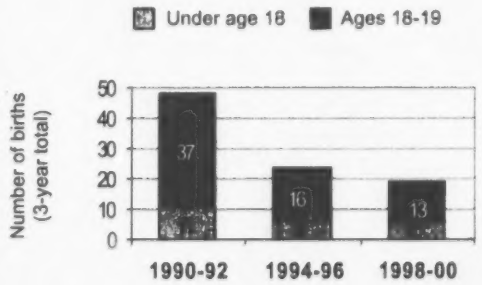
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	505
Older teens, ages 15-19	458

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1	5
1998-00	1	7

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	59.2	31.1	28.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	275	67.9%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$397	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.5%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		4	22
Group family homes		5	60
Centers		5	109
% full-day:	33.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		59	5.8%
% in regulated slots[1]	32.2%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		93	5.6%
■ Children receiving food stamps		207	12.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		45	42.1%
■ Children with a court order for child support		601	36.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	38.5%		

Health Care — 2001			
■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		492	29.7%
MIChild		31	1.9%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		19	15.2%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		3	*

Special Needs — 2001		
■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	1	*
■ Students receiving special education services	175	15.1%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	17	10.8

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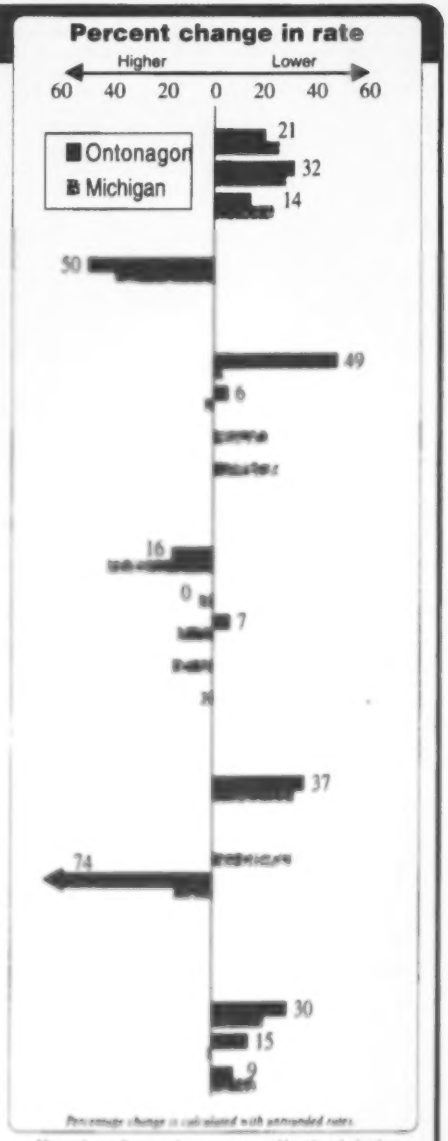
Ontonagon County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		341	16.2%	197	12.9%	39 *of 83*
ages 0-4		114	21.4%	48	14.6%	34 *of 83*
ages 5-17		227	14.5%	149	12.4%	42 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	439	28.6%	502	43.0%	67 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		33	35.3%	10	17.9%	19 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		4	4.3%	2	4.0%	6 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		75	36.6	67	42.5	13 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		22	10.7	17	10.8	46 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		14	6.8	10	6.3	48 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		5	*	7	4.4	42 *of 77*
for delinquency		9	4.4	3	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		4	19.1	2	12.0	7 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	6	1.2%	8	2.0%	4 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		88	81.5%	47	57.3%	40 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		95	91.3%	66	77.7%	31 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	40	37.4%	32	34.0%	32 *of 82*



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Osceola County

2000

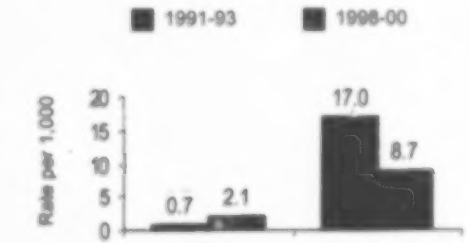
Total population	23,197
Total child population (ages 0-19)	6,942
Total births	287
% No paternity	10.5%
% Medicaid	39.4%
Avg wage per job	$27,633
Unemployment (2001)	8.0%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

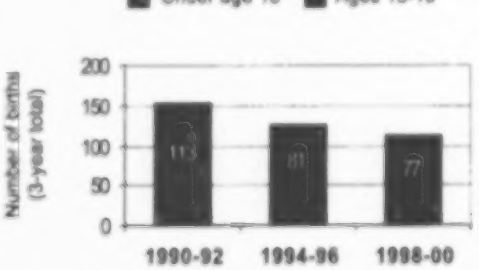
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,952
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,860

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	2	46
1998-00	6	27

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	70.1	54.6	45.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,043	62.6%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$396	(per month)	
% average wage per job	17.2%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		45	270
Group family homes		29	348
Centers		10	314
% full-day:	10.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		299	7.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	55.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		261	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps		898	13.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		146	36.7%
Children with a court order for child support		2,622	39.4%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	40.3%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,911	28.7%
MIChild		70	1.1%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		85	14.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	3.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		5	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	16	5.9%
Students receiving special education services	790	14.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	78	12.4

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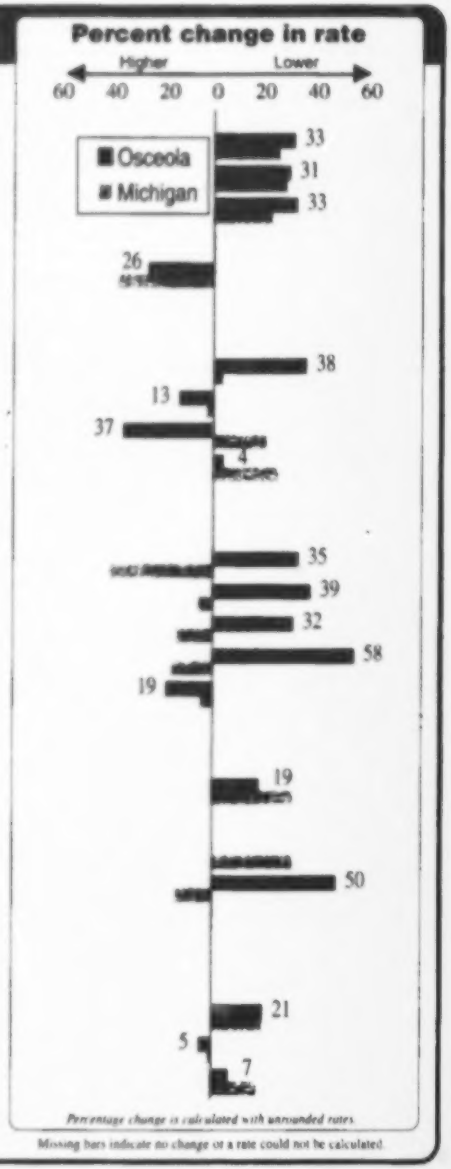
Osceola County

	Trend period years (base year vs. current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank[1]
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,367	23.7%	948	15.9%	59 *of 83*
ages 0-4		414	27.3%	264	18.9%	58 *of 83*
ages 5-17		953	22.4%	684	15.0%	64 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,885	36.1%	2,529	45.6%	71 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		107	34.8%	61	21.7%	40 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		18	5.7%	18	6.5%	36 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		3	8.7	3	11.8	52 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	49.1	2	47.2	40 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		344	58.5	240	38.1	9 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		57	9.7	37	5.9	14 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		33	5.6	24	3.8	22 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		22	3.7	10	1.6	7 *of 77*
for delinquency		11	1.9	14	2.2	42 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		13	26.0	12	21.1	47 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	2	115.9	37 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	57	4.1%	34	2.1%	5 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		373	83.6%	245	66.1%	72 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		378	84.2%	306	88.7%	80 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	135	47.0%	143	43.7%	68 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

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Oscoda County

BACKGROUND

2000

- Total population 9,418
- Total child population (ages 0-19) 2,407
- Total births 94
  - % No paternity 10.6%
  - % Medicaid 42.6%
- Avg wage per job $20,751
- Unemployment (2001) 11.0%

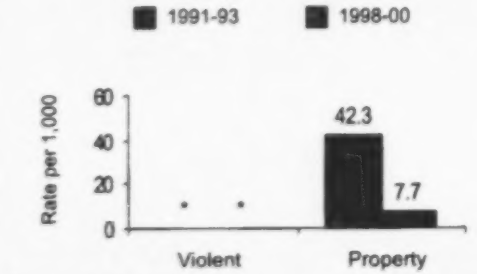
177

ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

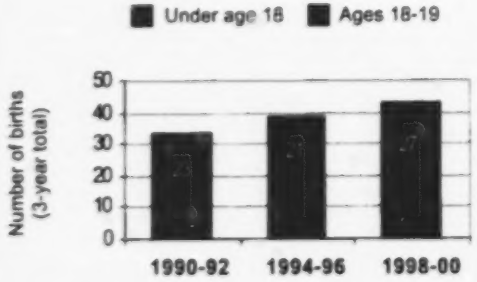
- Adolescents
  - Younger teens, ages 10-14 663
  - Older teens, ages 15-19 672

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	0	32
1998-00	1	7

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	56.3	58.2	54.5

FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	316	55.3%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$389	(per month)	
% average wage per job	22.5%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		7	42
Group family homes		3	36
Centers		3	85
% full-day:	33.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		105	7.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	50.5%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		111	4.8%
■ Children receiving food stamps		385	16.7%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		44	39.3%
■ Children with a court order for child support		805	34.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	43.9%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		772	33.4%
MIChild		38	1.6%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		12	6.3%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		2	*

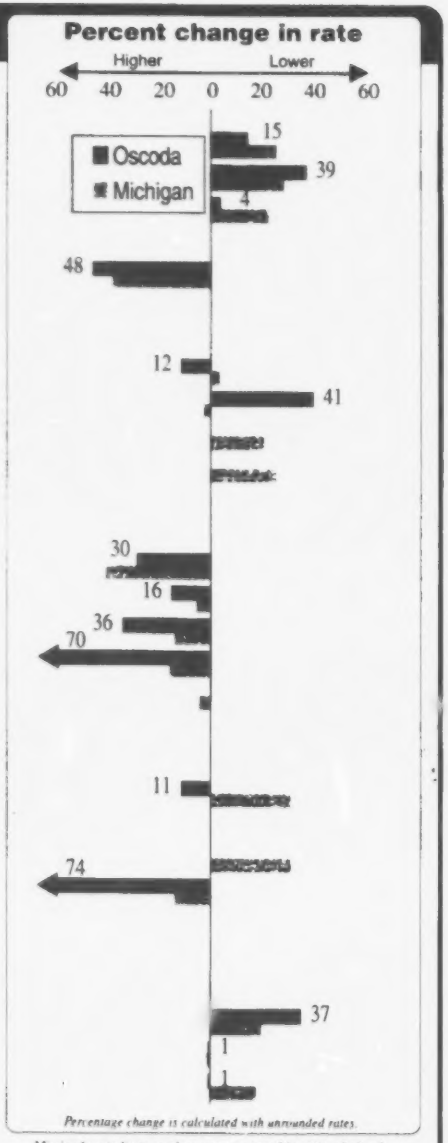
Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		4	4.1%
■ Students receiving special education services		232	17.2%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		35	15.9

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Oscoda County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Rate	Recent year Number	Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		439	23.9%	439	20.4%	78 *of 83*
ages 0-4		151	28.7%	82	17.6%	52 *of 83*
ages 5-17		288	22.0%	357	21.2%	81 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	299	34.5%	674	51.0%	79 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		33	31.7%	33	35.5%	79 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		6	5.4%	3	3.2%	1 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		130	69.7	199	90.6	66 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		19	10.2	26	11.8	47 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		10	5.4	16	7.3	58 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		8	4.3	16	7.3	66 *of 77*
for delinquency		2	*	0	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		3	24.9	5	27.7	63 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	11	3.6%	25	6.2%	69 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		80	76.2%	45	48.4%	16 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		88	81.5%	83	82.2%	52 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	21	35.0%	30	35.3%	39 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
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Otsego County

2000	
Total population	23,301
Total child population (ages 0-19)	6,786
Total births	277
% No paternity	6.9%
% Medicaid	28.5%
Avg wage per job	$26,606
Unemployment (2001)	6.2%

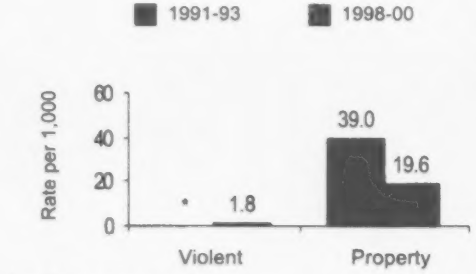
179

Adolescence

Population — 2000

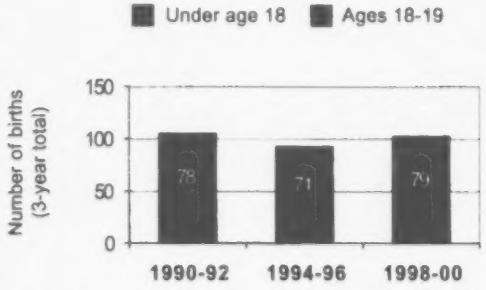
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,855
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,678

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	2	89
1998-00	5	56

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	56.9	45.5	44.2

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,149	65.4%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$417	(per month)	
% average wage per job	18.8%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		38	228
Group family homes		37	444
Centers		12	383
% full-day:	45.5%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		400	9.2%
% in regulated slots[1]	65.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		125	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps		607	9.2%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		120	35.6%
Children with a court order for child support		2,057	31.3%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	35.4%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		1,694	25.8%
MIChild		116	1.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		9	1.5%
% lead poisoned[3]	11.1%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		5	*

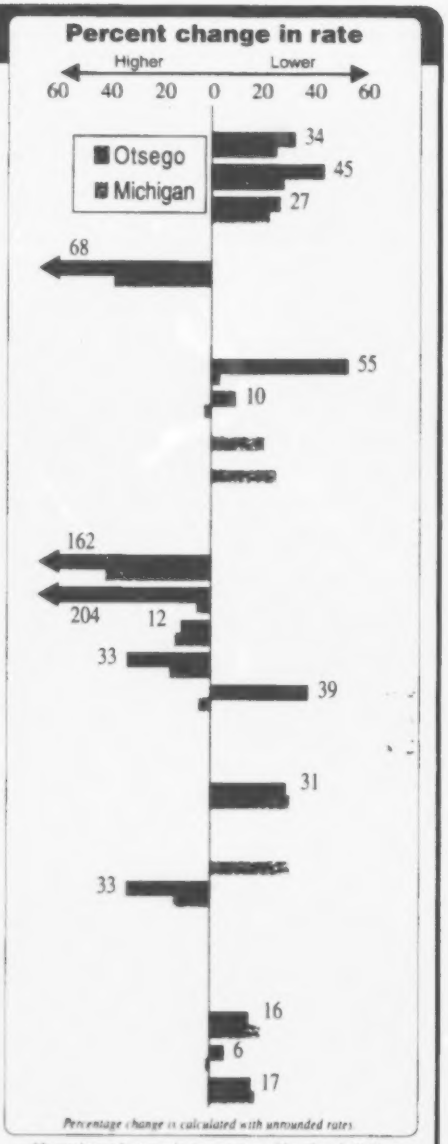
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	8	2.8%
Students receiving special education services	581	12.7%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	57	9.1

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Otsego County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		565	11.2%	457	7.5%	13 *of 83*
ages 0-4		201	14.7%	118	8.1%	7 *of 83*
ages 5-17		364	9.9%	339	7.2%	14 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	788	19.5%	1,481	32.9%	32 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		56	19.4%	25	8.7%	3 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		14	5.0%	13	4.5%	9 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	2	40.5	38 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		152	29.9	489	78.4	51 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		22	4.3	82	13.1	56 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		27	5.3	37	5.9	43 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		19	3.7	31	5.0	46 *of 77*
for delinquency		8	1.6	6	1.0	23 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		9	21.1	8	14.7	16 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	2	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	31	3.0%	54	4.0%	43 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		245	72.1%	193	60.4%	55 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		252	73.5%	223	68.8%	3 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	87	39.9%	86	33.1%	28 *of 82*



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Ottawa County

2000

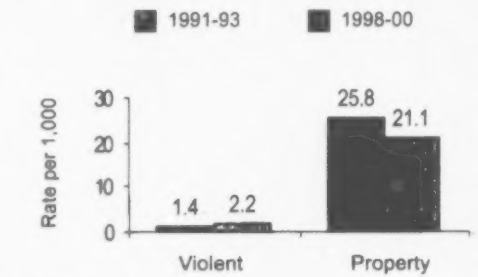
Total population	238,314
Total child population (ages 0-19)	77,861
Total births	3,669
% No paternity	5.7%
% Medicaid	17.7%
Avg wage per job	$31,522
Unemployment (2001)	4.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

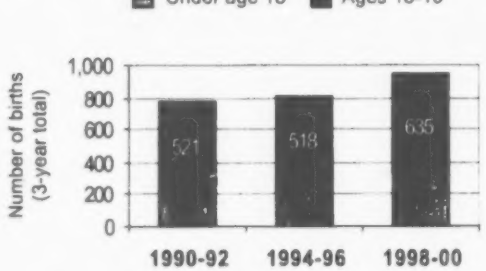
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	19,653
Older teens, ages 15-19	20,709

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	36	645
1998-00	64	611

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	34.2	32.2	32.8

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	12,794	60.9%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$493 (per month)	
% average wage per job	18.8%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	736	4,382
Group family homes	30	358
Centers	117	5,130
% full-day:	53.9%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		1,138	2.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	64.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		749	1.0%
Children receiving food stamps		2,852	3.9%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		1,358	47.6%
Children with a court order for child support		14,169	19.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	35.7%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		7,762	10.7%
MIChild		388	0.5%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		758	10.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.1%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		54	10.4

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	152	4.3%
Students receiving special education services	5,269	13.6%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	236	3.5

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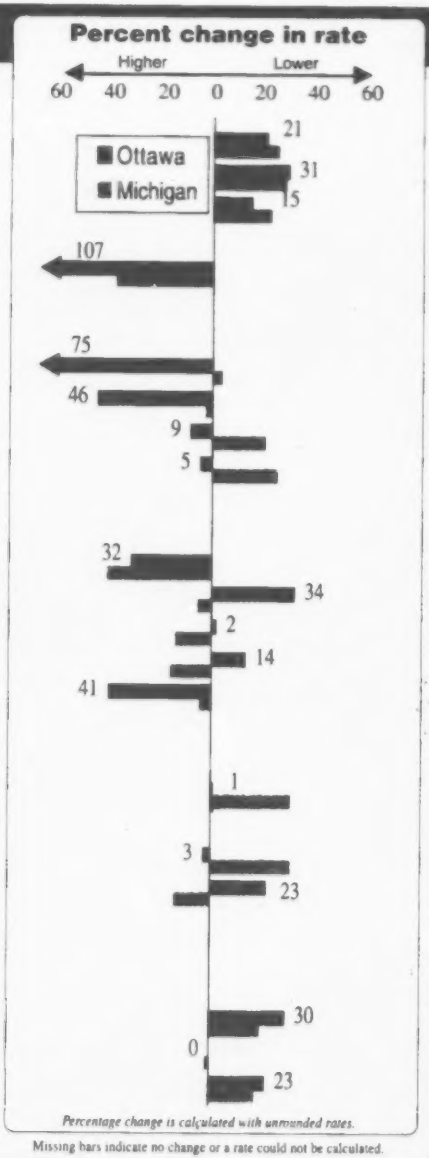
Ottawa County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		3,262	6.0%	3,189	4.7%	2 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,183	7.5%	923	5.2%	2 *of 83*
ages 5-17		2,079	5.4%	2,266	4.6%	3 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	3,505	11.0%	9,519	22.8%	13 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		551	17.1%	1,082	29.9%	71 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		135	4.2%	222	6.1%	28 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		20	6.1	24	6.6	23 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		8	18.2	10	19.2	7 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,329	23.6	2,133	31.2	5 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		363	6.4	291	4.3	7 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		129	2.3	153	2.2	4 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		101	1.8	105	1.5	5 *of 77*
for delinquency		28	0.5	48	0.7	14 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		82	20.4	103	20.3	39 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		6	42.4	8	43.5	14 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	311	3.7%	323	2.9%	20 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,814	66.9%	1,243	46.5%	11 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,781	71.9%	2,017	72.0%	11 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	575	36.6%	620	28.3%	13 *of 82*



Percentage change is calculated with unrounded rates.

Missing bars indicate no change or a rate could not be calculated.

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Presque Isle County

Background

2000

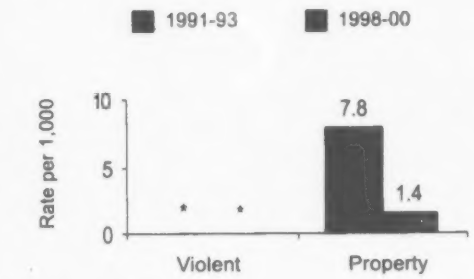
Total population	14,411
Total child population (ages 0-19)	3,381
Total births	127
% No paternity	7.9%
% Medicaid	27.6%
Avg wage per job	$21,615
Unemployment (2001)	11.1%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

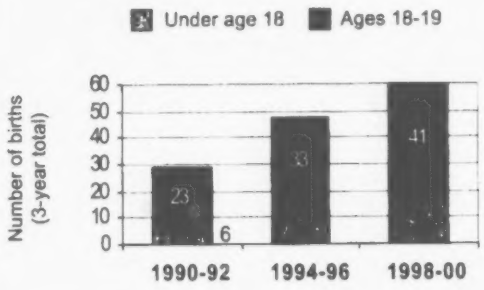
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	906
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,011

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	0	12
1998-00	1	2

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	23.6	36.1	46.4

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	535	64.5%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$415	(per month)
% average wage per job	23.0%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	20	120
Group family homes	6	72
Centers	6	127
% full-day: 16.7%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		92	4.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	59.8%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		62	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps		206	6.4%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		71	34.6%
Children with a court order for child support		864	26.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	38.4%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		748	23.3%
MIChild		42	1.3%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		36	13.0%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		3	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	6	4.5%
Students receiving special education services	192	9.6%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	27	8.9

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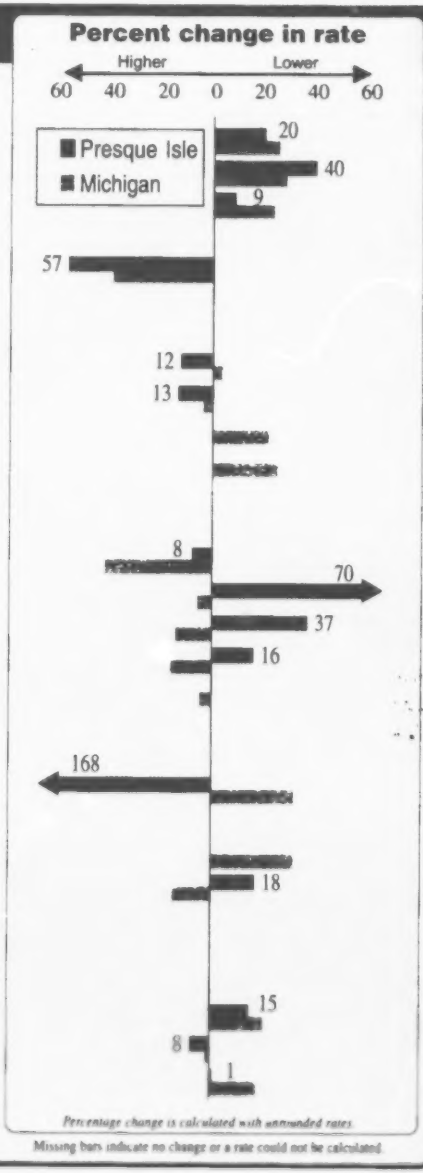
Presque Isle County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		561	16.4%	386	13.1%	42 *of 83*
ages 0-4		192	23.2%	96	13.8%	28 *of 83*
ages 5-17		369	14.2%	290	12.9%	46 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	539	25.0%	787	39.2%	52 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		24	17.5%	26	19.6%	29 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		7	5.3%	8	6.0%	22 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		1	*	2	17.4	56 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		156	45.3	148	49.0	19 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		45	13.1	12	4.0	4 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		20	5.8	11	3.6	18 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		15	4.4	11	3.6	28 *of 77*
for delinquency		5	*	0	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		2	7.2	6	19.3	35 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	37	4.7%	30	3.9%	40 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		120	81.1%	93	68.9%	76 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		136	82.9%	149	89.2%	81 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	80	44.7%	80	44.4%	70 *of 82*



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Roscommon County

2000

Total population	25,469
Total child population (ages 0-19)	5,666
Total births	205
% No paternity	12.2%
% Medicaid	49.3%
Avg wage per job	$20,822
Unemployment (2001)	7.6%

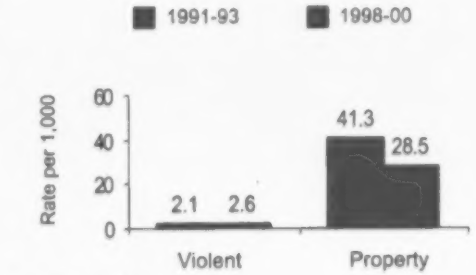
185

Adolescence

Population — 2000

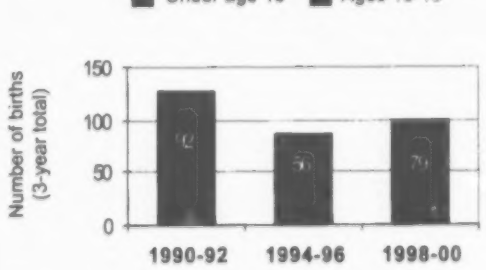
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	1,565
Older teens, ages 15-19	1,547

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	4	77
1998-00	6	66

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	86.0	50.4	53.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	894	69.1%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$427	(per month)	
% average wage per job	24.6%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		31	186
Group family homes		13	156
Centers		11	329
% full-day:	36.4%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		404	11.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	48.3%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		337	6.2%
Children receiving food stamps		1,108	20.5%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		75	27.6%
Children with a court order for child support		1,863	34.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	42.7%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,121	39.3%
MIChild		98	1.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		26	5.8%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		3	*

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	15	7.3%
Students receiving special education services	559	14.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	74	14.5

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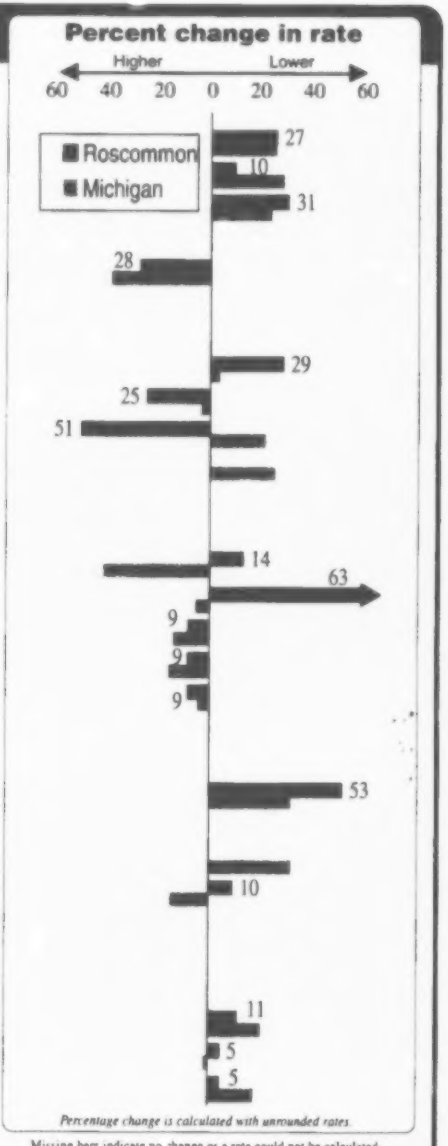
BACKGROUND

Roscommon County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,054	25.8%	924	18.9%	72 *of 83*
ages 0-4		323	30.4%	293	27.3%	81 *of 83*
ages 5-17		731	24.2%	631	16.6%	68 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,387	36.5%	1,953	46.7%	73 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		71	29.6%	45	21.0%	35 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		16	6.6%	18	8.3%	77 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	8.3	3	12.6	54 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		543	130.9	576	113.2	78 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		137	33.0	62	12.2	50 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		24	5.8	32	6.3	46 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		15	3.6	20	3.9	32 *of 77*
for delinquency		9	2.2	12	2.4	43 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		11	34.6	7	16.2	23 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	100	9.7%	106	8.7%	75 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		280	83.3%	229	73.8%	79 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		311	88.1%	241	83.9%	62 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	85	50.6%	113	48.3%	77 *of 82*



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Saginaw County

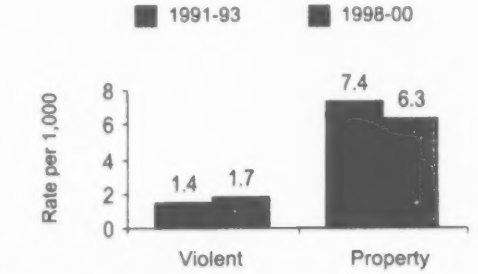
2000	
Total population	210,039
Total child population (ages 0-19)	62,011
Total births	2,832
% No paternity	20.0%
% Medicaid	44.7%
Avg wage per job	$33,837
Unemployment (2001)	5.9%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

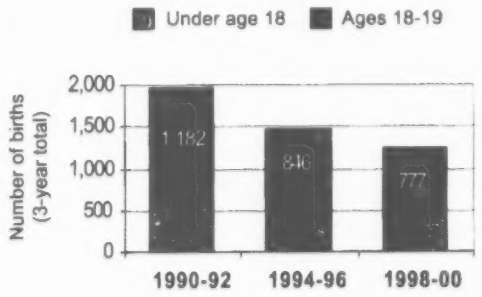
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	16,003
Older teens, ages 15-19	15,557

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	38	197
1998-00	45	163

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	80.9	64.0	53.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	10,939	67.1%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$478 (per month)	
% average wage per job	17.0%	
Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	363	2,152
Group family homes	88	1,054
Centers	129	5,203
% full-day:	39.8%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		5,228	13.0%
% in regulated slots[1]	27.9%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		6,944	11.8%
Children receiving food stamps		12,583	21.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		880	38.6%
Children with a court order for child support		25,385	43.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	47.8%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		20,071	34.0%
MIChild		563	1.0%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		751	13.2%
% lead poisoned[3]	4.9%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		176	40.3

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	218	7.5%
Students receiving special education services	6,342	18.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	1,288	23.0

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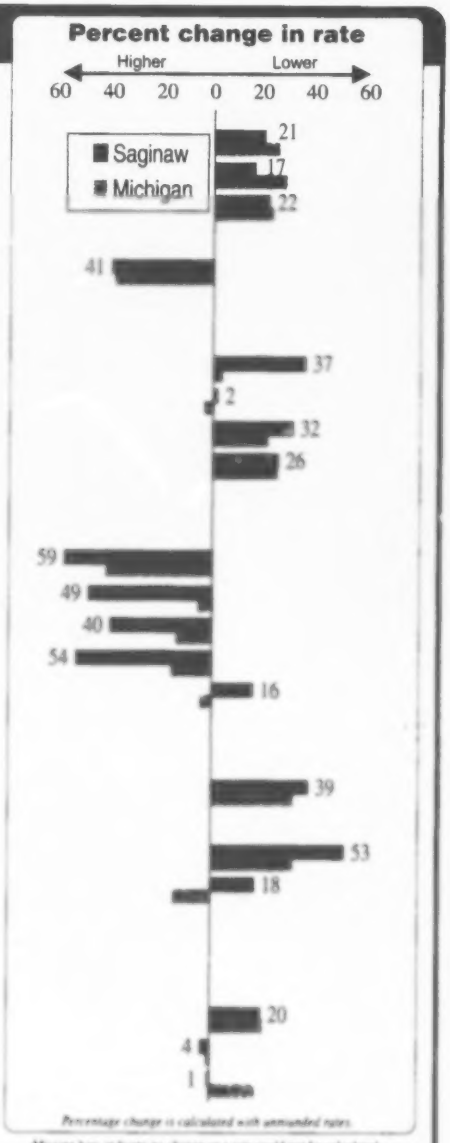
Saginaw County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		15,217	26.1%	11,310	20.7%	79 *of 83*
ages 0-4		5,022	31.3%	3,666	26.1%	79 *of 83*
ages 5-17		10,195	24.1%	7,644	18.8%	76 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	10,727	30.2%	15,883	42.6%	65 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		1,088	29.9%	543	18.9%	25 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		337	9.3%	262	9.1%	80 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		46	12.7	25	8.6	40 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		14	31.3	10	23.0	16 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		3,309	55.7	4,942	88.4	63 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		804	13.5	1,127	20.2	74 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		348	5.9	460	8.2	64 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		282	4.7	408	7.3	67 *of 77*
for delinquency		66	1.1	52	0.9	21 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		245	49.9	143	30.6	67 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		14	86.9	6	40.5	11 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	439	4.4%	332	3.6%	34 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		2,067	82.2%	1,569	65.6%	71 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,957	82.6%	1,956	85.6%	69 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	840	50.1%	1,089	50.7%	78 *of 82*



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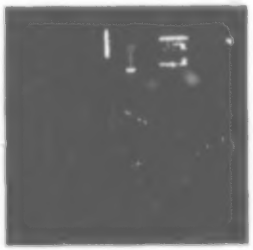
St. Clair County

2000	
Total population	164,235
Total child population (ages 0-19)	48,222
Total births	2,180
% No paternity	11.0%
% Medicaid	26.6%
Avg wage per job	$30,130
Unemployment (2001)	6.9%

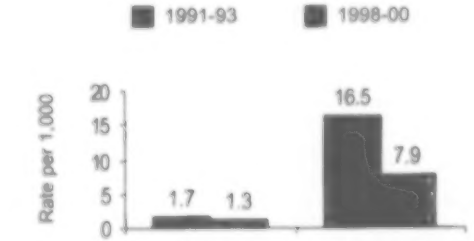


Adolescence

Population — 2000

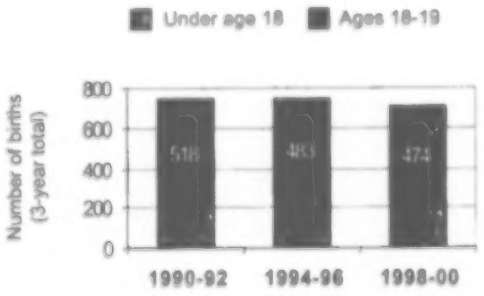
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	12,902
Older teens, ages 15-19	11,883

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	30	299
1998-00	26	158

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	47.9	46.3	40.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	7,433	58.3%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$502	(per month)
% average wage per job	20.0%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	135	801
Group family homes	50	593
Centers	88	3,695
% full-day:	30.2%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		1,659	5.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	40.1%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		1,448	3.1%
Children receiving food stamps		4,296	9.3%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		776	36.3%
Children with a court order for child support		13,001	28.1%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	46.7%		

Health Care — 2001		
Children, ages 0-18, insured by...		
Medicaid	8,987	19.4%
MIChild	153	0.3%
Children...		
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2	246	5.6%
% lead poisoned[3]	2.5%	
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]	49	14.6

Special Needs — 2001		
Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	96	4.6%
Students receiving special education services	3,693	13.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	332	7.6

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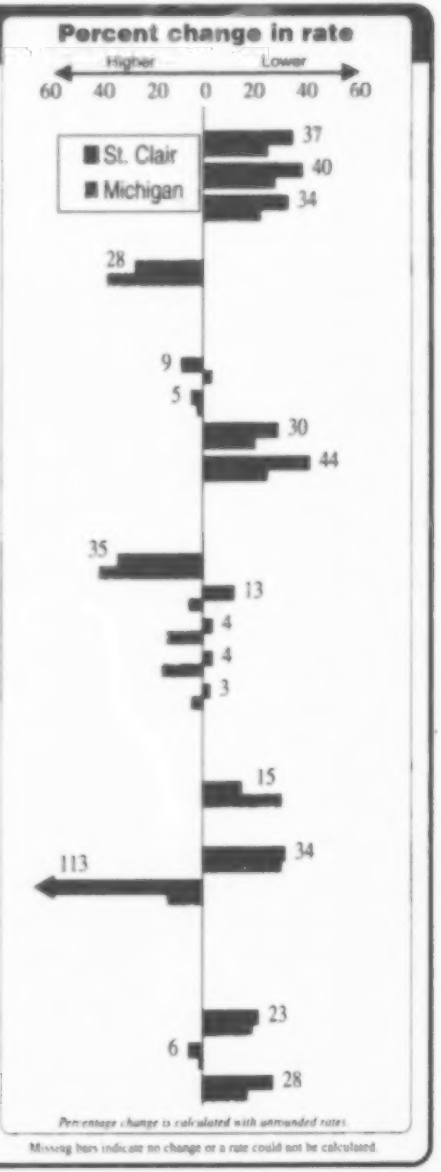
St. Clair County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Recent year Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		5,845	14.7%	3,968	9.3%	19 *of 83*
ages 0-4		2,108	19.3%	1,261	11.6%	20 *of 83*
ages 5-17		3,737	12.9%	2,707	8.5%	20 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	4,828	19.1%	6,700	24.5%	16 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		472	22.2%	512	24.2%	50 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		127	6.0%	133	6.3%	32 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		18	8.6	13	6.0	14 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		9	29.1	6	16.3	4 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		2,117	52.4	3,106	70.6	43 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		435	10.8	411	9.3	35 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		336	8.3	351	8.0	63 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		278	6.9	290	6.6	62 *of 77*
for delinquency		58	1.4	61	1.4	36 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		76	23.9	74	20.2	38 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		7	68.1	5	45.1	18 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	138	2.0%	335	4.2%	45 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		1,495	74.4%	1,117	57.6%	41 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		1,427	77.0%	1,655	81.2%	48 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	489	46.4%	489	33.3%	30 *of 82*



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St. Joseph County

BACKGROUND

191

2000

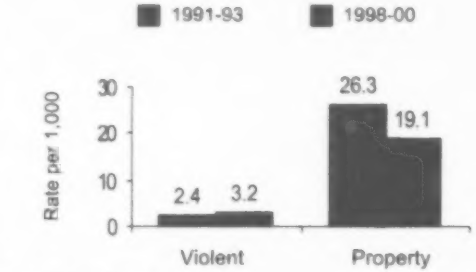
Total population	62,422
Total child population (ages 0-19)	18,972
Total births	991
% No paternity	12.1%
% Medicaid	38.8%
Avg wage per job	$29,990
Unemployment (2001)	6.8%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

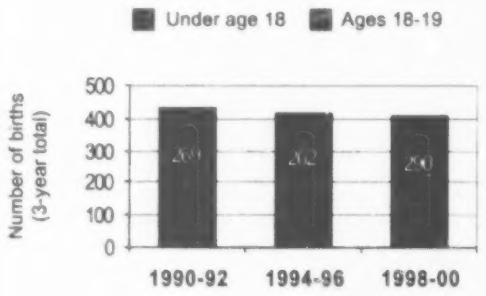
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	4,967
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,839

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	18	198
1998-00	25	150

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
	71.3	66.3	62.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	3,209	62.8%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$375	(per month)	
% average wage per job	15.0%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		123	735
Group family homes		32	381
Centers		35	1,434
% full-day:	24.2%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		620	5.1%
% in regulated slots[1]	53.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		683	3.8%
Children receiving food stamps		2,290	12.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		365	45.6%
Children with a court order for child support		5,788	32.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	32.6%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		4,806	26.6%
MIChild		51	0.3%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		191	11.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	3.7%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		16	12.0

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		33	3.8%
Students receiving special education services		1,540	13.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		125	7.3

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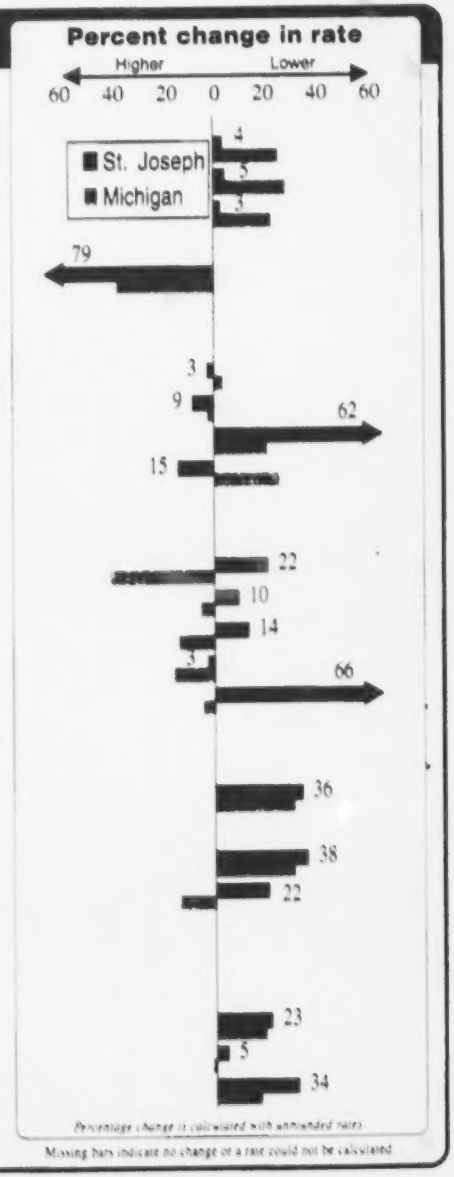
St. Joseph County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,672	16.2%	2,551	15.5%	56 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,001	22.0%	914	21.0%	63 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,671	13.9%	1,637	13.5%	51 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,233	19.7%	4,197	35.3%	38 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		248	28.5%	271	29.4%	70 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		57	6.6%	66	7.2%	56 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		11	12.3	4	4.7	6 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	32.1	5	36.8	36 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,269	75.2	1,012	58.9	33 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		227	13.4	209	12.2	49 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		144	8.5	126	7.3	59 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		109	6.5	114	6.6	63 *of 77*
for delinquency		35	2.1	12	0.7	13 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		53	40.9	37	26.3	59 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		3	70.9	2	44.2	15 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	211	6.7%	169	5.2%	60 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		693	77.1%	475	59.7%	52 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		725	87.1%	669	82.6%	53 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	285	50.5%	225	33.5%	31 *of 82*



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Sanilac County

2000

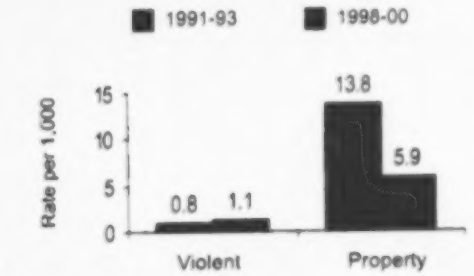
Total population	44,547
Total child population (ages 0-19)	13,103
Total births	530
% No paternity	8.3%
% Medicaid	23.2%
Avg wage per job	$24,182
Unemployment (2001)	8.3%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

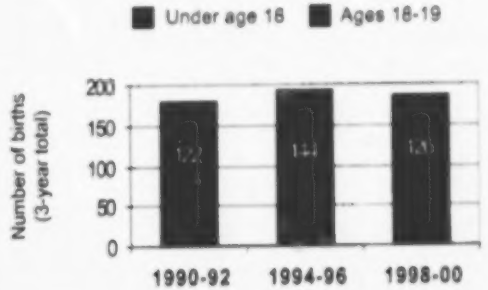
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	3,591
Older teens, ages 15-19	3,365

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	4	71
1998-00	6	34

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	42.3	41.4	41.6

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	2,034	60.6%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$403	(per month)	
% average wage per job	20.0%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		48	284
Group family homes		20	240
Centers		21	682
% full-day:	42.9%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		388	4.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	48.7%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		361	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps		1,357	10.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		302	47.5%
Children with a court order for child support		4,167	32.9%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	46.9%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		2,984	23.6%
MIChild		234	1.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		74	6.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.4%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		13	14.6

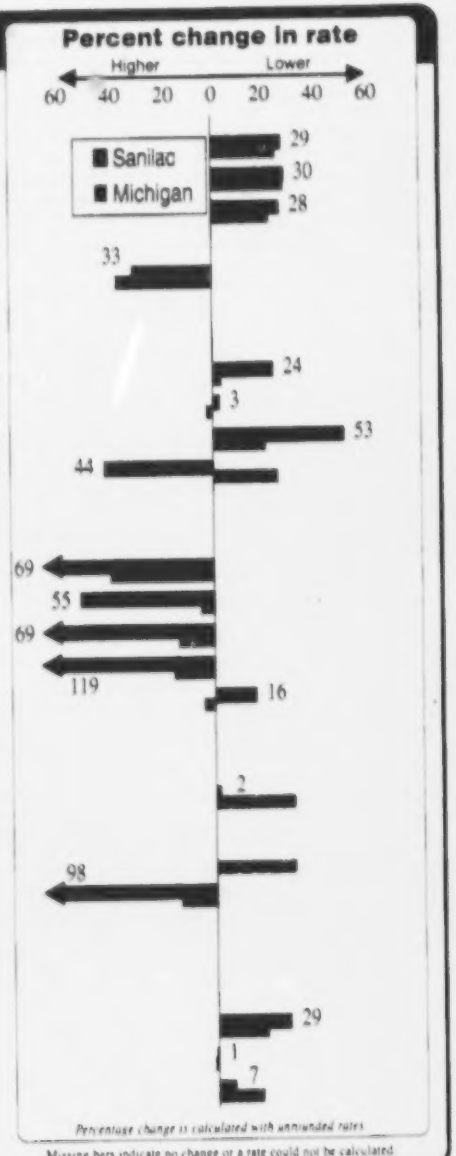
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999		30	5.2%
Students receiving special education services		1,044	12.1%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]		93	7.8

[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). •Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Sanilac County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Recent year Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,040	18.3%	1,519	13.1%	41 *of 83*
ages 0-4		629	21.4%	426	15.1%	37 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,411	17.2%	1,093	12.4%	43 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,874	24.7%	2,778	32.7%	31 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		202	37.5%	154	28.4%	68 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		33	6.1%	32	5.9%	21 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		7	13.0	3	6.1	18 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	22.2	3	32.0	29 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		439	39.4	797	66.5	40 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		98	8.8	163	13.6	60 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		27	2.4	49	4.1	23 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		17	1.5	40	3.3	22 *of 77*
for delinquency		10	0.9	9	0.8	15 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		18	19.2	19	18.7	33 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		*	*	3	85.1	35 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	57	2.4%	125	4.7%	57 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		468	74.4%	299	52.7%	21 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		491	76.8%	505	77.8%	33 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	187	36.7%	191	34.0%	33 *of 82*



[1]*A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*
**Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Schoolcraft County

BACKGROUND

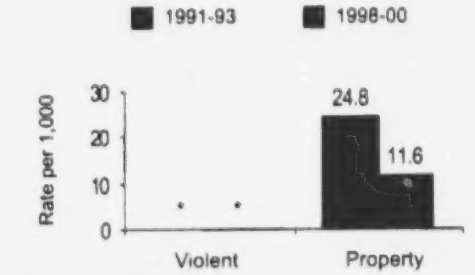
2000	
■ Total population	8,903
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	2,232
■ Total births	89
% No paternity	9.0%
% Medicaid	56.2%
■ Avg wage per job	$25,632
■ Unemployment (2001)	9.0%

ADOLESCENCE

Population — 2000

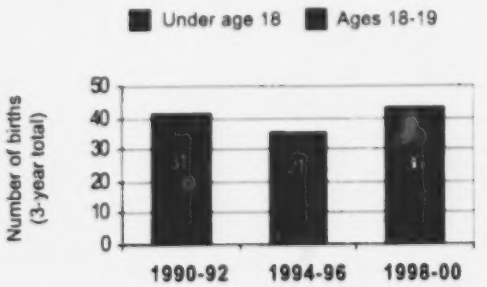
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	570
Older teens, ages 15-19	602

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1	24
1998-00	1	12

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	49.2	40.6	49.8

FAMILY SUPPORT

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	425	71.3%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$441	(per month)	
% average wage per job	20.6%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		12	72
Group family homes		1	12
Centers		3	89
% full-day:	33.3%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		137	9.7%
% in regulated slots[1]	21.9%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		73	3.4%
■ Children receiving food stamps		308	14.4%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		32	31.4%
■ Children with a court order for child support		784	36.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	39.3%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		763	35.7%
MIChild		464	21.7%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		112	52.1%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.9%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		1	*

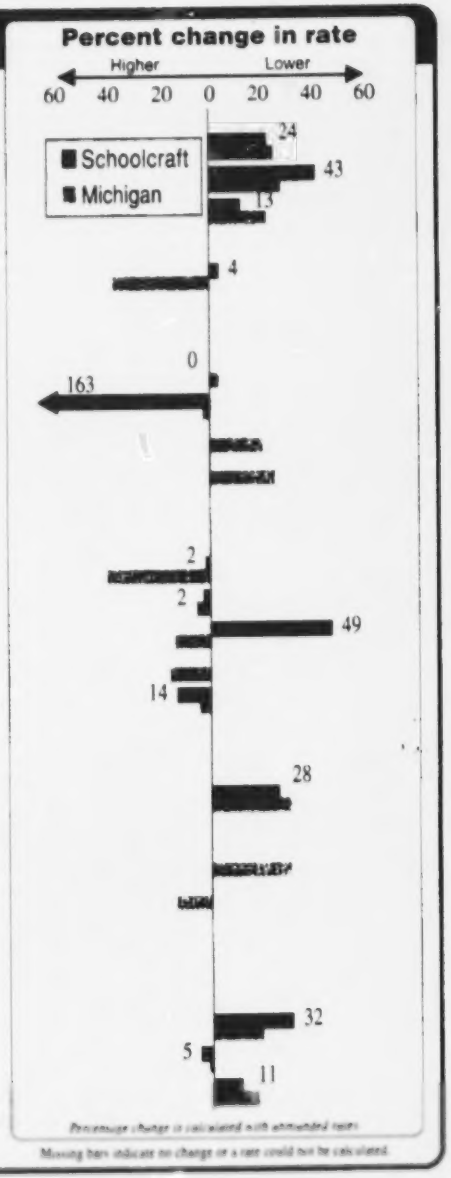
Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	3	3.5%
■ Students receiving special education services	163	14.1%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	19	9.4

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Schoolcraft County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		424	20.2%	303	15.4%	55 *of 83*
ages 0-4		156	31.8%	89	18.2%	55 *of 83*
ages 5-17		268	16.7%	214	14.5%	61 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	489	44.5%	476	42.6%	64 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		24	23.7%	22	23.7%	49 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		4	3.7%	9	9.7%	81 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		*	*	1	*	* *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		*	*	0	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		108	52.0	107	52.8	23 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		20	9.6	20	9.9	38 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		26	12.5	13	6.4	50 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		17	8.2	3	*	* *of 77*
for delinquency		9	4.3	10	4.9	56 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		3	16.6	2	8	8 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		1	*	0	*	* *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	*	*	*	*	* *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		61	67.8%	38	45.8%	9 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		85	84.2%	78	88.6%	79 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	41	53.2%	33	47.1%	76 *of 82*



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Shiawassee County

Background

2000

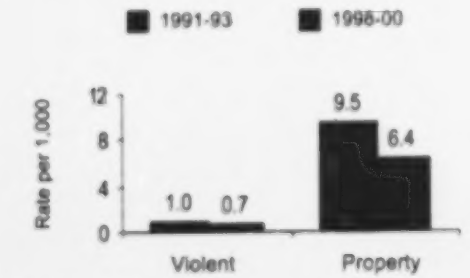
Total population	71,687
Total child population (ages 0-19)	21,196
Total births	931
% No paternity	9.5%
% Medicaid	26.4%
Avg wage per job	$24,526
Unemployment (2001)	6.0%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

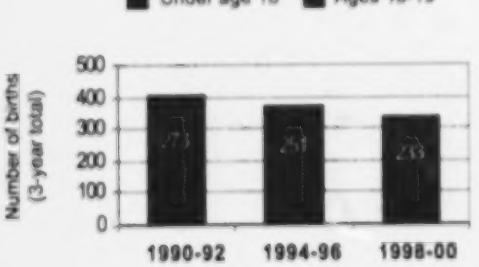
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	5,581
Older teens, ages 15-19	5,272

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	9	90
1998-00	7	60

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	49.5	45.1	41.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	3,721	66.0%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$438	(per month)
% average wage per job	21.4%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	56	334
Group family homes	21	252
Centers	32	1,376
% full-day:	•	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		536	3.9%
% in regulated slots[1]	49.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		534	2.6%
Children receiving food stamps		1,853	9.1%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		431	43.2%
Children with a court order for child support		6,863	33.8%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	46.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		4,204	20.7%
MIChild		174	0.9%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		194	10.0%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		22	14.7

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	36	3.8%
Students receiving special education services	1,931	13.4%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	174	9.0

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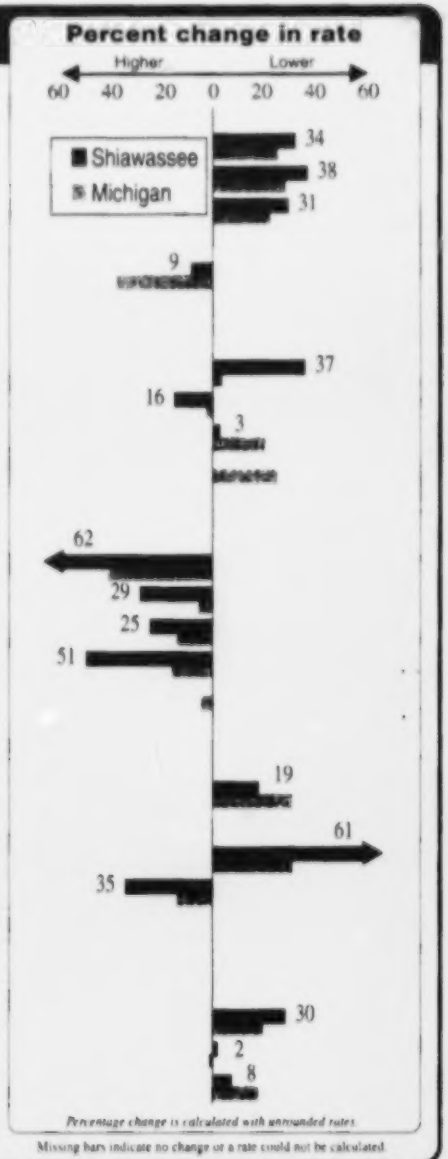
Shiawassee County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,757	14.1%	1,755	9.3%	20 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,062	20.7%	608	12.8%	25 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,695	11.8%	1,147	8.2%	19 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,738	20.3%	3,216	22.2%	12 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		226	22.2%	130	13.9%	10 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		59	5.8%	63	6.7%	41 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		6	6.2	6	6.1	16 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		3	21.5	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		937	47.2	1,475	76.6	49 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		153	7.7	192	10.0	39 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		56	2.8	68	3.5	17 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		45	2.3	66	3.4	25 *of 77*
for delinquency		11	0.6	2	*	* *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		42	25.1	35	20.3	40 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		6	106.7	2	41.6	12 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	121	2.9%	165	4.0%	42 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		794	75.4%	544	52.9%	22 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		797	78.8%	748	77.2%	30 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	254	41.2%	332	38.0%	48 *of 82*



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Tuscola County

Background

2000

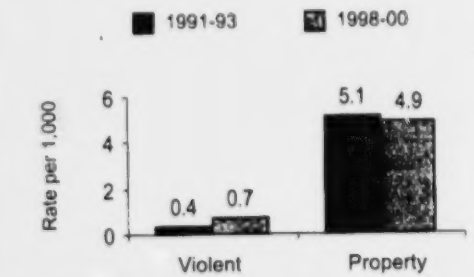
Total population	58,266
Total child population (ages 0-19)	17,202
Total births	706
% No paternity	11.5%
% Medicaid	32.2%
Avg wage per job	$28,546
Unemployment (2001)	7.9%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

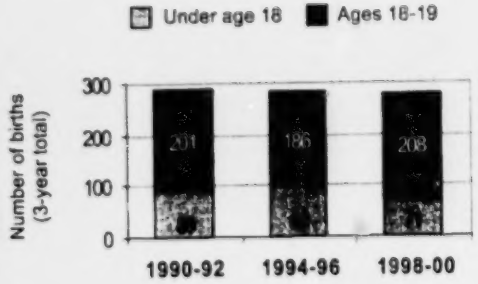
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	4,654
Older teens, ages 15-19	4,755

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	3	38
1998-00	5	39

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	45.9	43.6	42.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	2,776	65.9%
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$423	(per month)
% average wage per job	17.8%	

Regulated capacity (2002)	Facilities	Capacity
Family homes	66	396
Group family homes	32	384
Centers	27	763
% full-day:	61.3%	

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		491	4.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	42.4%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		409	2.5%
Children receiving food stamps		1,436	8.7%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		382	37.1%
Children with a court order for child support		5,602	34.0%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	37.7%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,889	23.6%
MIChild		216	1.3%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		141	10.0%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.4%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		21	17.5

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	42	6.3%
Students receiving special education services	1,931	15.9%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	172	11.0

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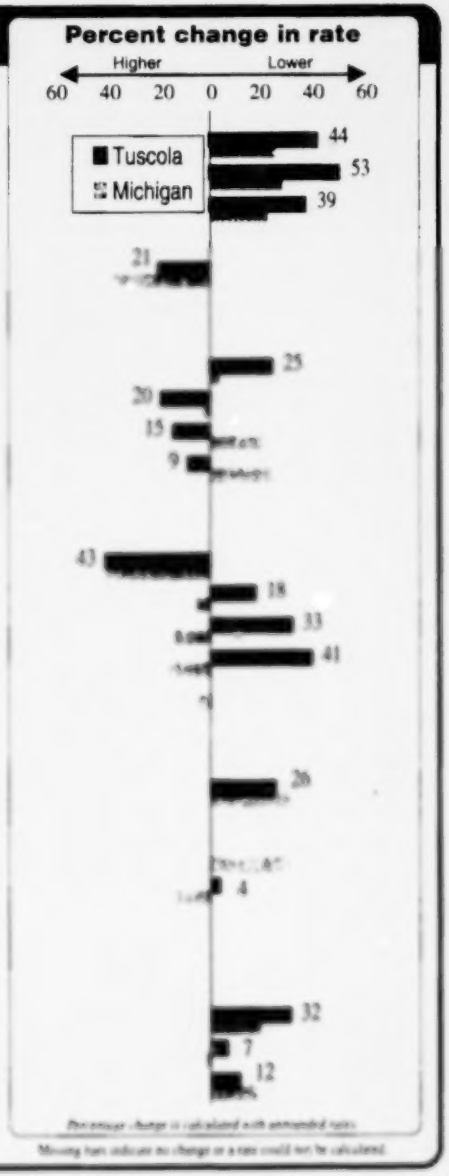
Tuscola County

	Trend period years (base year vs. current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		2,586	16.8%	1,405	9.4%	21 *of 83*
ages 0-4		880	22.6%	378	10.6%	18 *of 83*
ages 5-17		1,706	14.8%	1,027	9.0%	22 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	2,658	24.3%	3,517	29.4%	24 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		195	25.0%	127	18.6%	22 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		43	5.5%	45	6.6%	39 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		5	6.8	5	7.8	36 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		4	32.5	4	35.5	32 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		909	58.0	1,291	82.7	57 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		207	13.2	168	10.8	45 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		114	7.3	76	4.9	32 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		109	7.0	64	4.1	38 *of 77*
for delinquency		5	*	12	0.8	17 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		29	21.3	23	15.7	21 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	4	78.9	32 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	129	3.5%	123	3.3%	28 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		705	80.9%	428	54.8%	30 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		730	81.3%	577	75.5%	23 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	314	47.6%	327	41.8%	60 *of 82*



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Van Buren County

BACKGROUND

201

2000	
■ Total population	76,263
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	23,553
■ Total births	1,070
% No paternity	11.6%
% Medicaid	43.2%
■ Avg wage per job	$27,961
■ Unemployment (2001)	6.0%

Adolescence

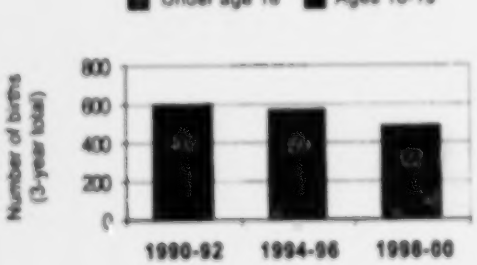
Population — 2000

■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	6,457
Older teens, ages 15-19	6,036

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)

Average number		
1991-93	20	157
1998-00	19	129

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	80.5	71.9	59.3

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	3,853	65.9%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$449 (per month)		
% average wage per job	19.3%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		114	679
Group family homes		30	360
Centers		39	1,521
% full-day:	47.5%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		788	5.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	35.9%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		1,234	5.5%
■ Children receiving food stamps		3,512	15.5%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		483	38.1%
■ Children with a court order for child support		8,297	36.7%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	41.5%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		6,553	29.0%
MIChild		250	1.1%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		256	12.5%
% lead poisoned[3]	1.2%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		20	11.8

Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	50	4.8%
■ Students receiving special education services	2,067	11.8%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	276	12.9

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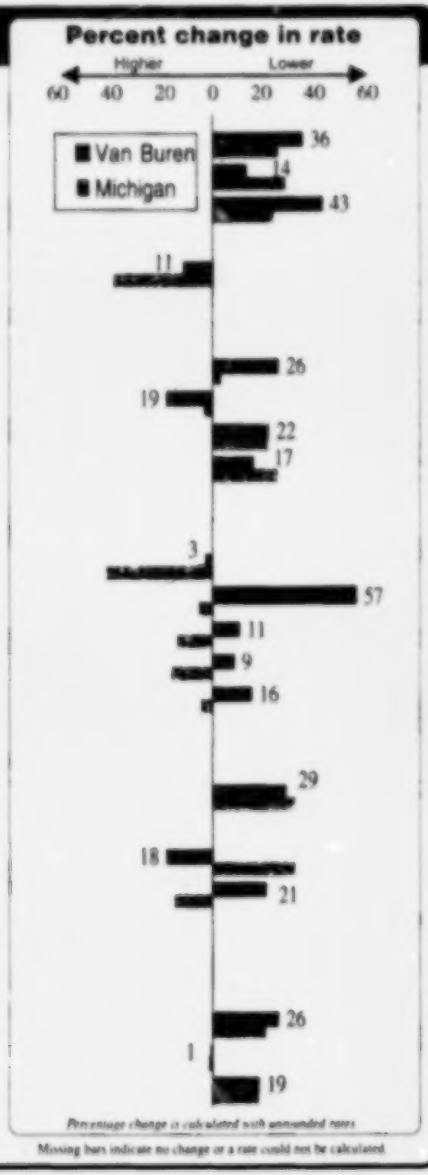
Van Buren County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		4,138	20.7%	2,695	13.2%	44 *of 83*
ages 0-4		1,119	21.2%	912	18.3%	57 *of 83*
ages 5-17		3,019	20.5%	1,783	11.6%	37 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	4,905	35.0%	6,926	38.9%	50 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		404	35.4%	273	26.2%	59 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		71	6.3%	77	7.4%	62 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		13	11.1	9	8.6	41 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		7	42.5	6	35.4	31 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		1,364	67.2	1,476	69.0	42 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		382	18.8	174	8.1	26 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		180	8.9	169	7.9	62 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		127	6.3	122	5.7	54 *of 77*
for delinquency		53	2.6	47	2.2	41 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		64	40.0	50	28.2	64 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		3	65.8	4	77.8	31 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	177	4.4%	165	3.4%	30 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		937	78.5%	732	58.2%	44 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		992	82.3%	998	83.2%	57 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	370	47.6%	377	38.7%	52 *of 82*



[1] *A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state.*

[*] *Sometimes a rate could not be calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data. (Rates are not provided when events numbered fewer than 6 over three years.)*

Washtenaw County

BACKGROUND

2003

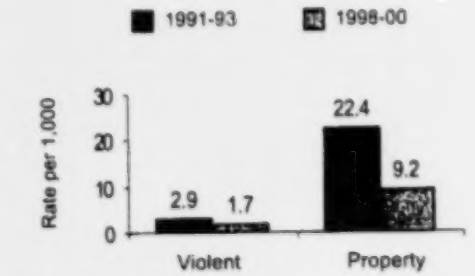
2000	
■ Total population	322,895
■ Total child population (ages 0-19)	88,043
■ Total births	4,133
% No paternity	9.6%
% Medicaid	9.7%
■ Avg wage per job	$38,025
■ Unemployment (2001)	2.4%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

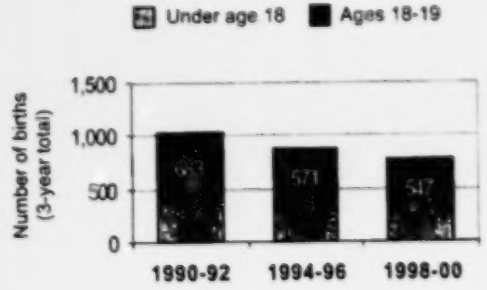
■ Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	19,630
Older teens, ages 15-19	27,987

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	87	682
1998-00	47	260

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	28.7	24.6	20.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

■ Children under age 6, all parents working	13,994	60.0%	
■ Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$606	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.1%		
■ Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		288	1,716
Group family homes		134	1,604
Centers		189	11,767
% full-day:	65.8%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
■ Children in subsidized child care		1,827	3.5%
% in regulated slots[1]	56.7%		
■ Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		1,873	2.4%
■ Children receiving food stamps		4,754	6.1%
■ Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		1,455	43.8%
■ Children with a court order for child support		16,138	20.6%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	53.8%		

Health Care — 2001

■ Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		9,999	12.8%
MIChild		473	0.6%
■ Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		429	5.3%
% lead poisoned[3]	0.9%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		160	30.3

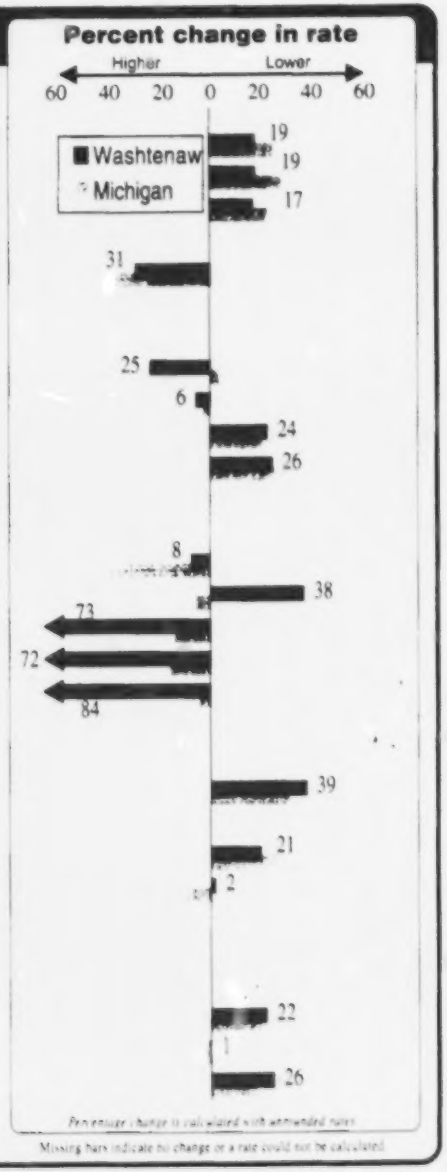
Special Needs — 2001

■ Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	442	11.1%
■ Students receiving special education services	6,535	14.7%
■ Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	476	6.7

[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). •Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.

Washtenaw County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		6,280	10.5%	5,957	8.6%	17 *of 83*
ages 0-4		2,353	12.6%	2,029	10.2%	16 *of 83*
ages 5-17		3,927	9.6%	3,928	7.9%	17 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	5,390	16.0%	9,424	20.9%	9 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		1,079	25.9%	1,300	32.4%	75 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		272	6.5%	279	7.0%	45 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		36	8.7	26	6.6	22 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		11	22.6	9	16.7	6 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		2,266	33.7	2,603	36.5	8 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		692	10.3	453	6.4	16 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		251	3.7	460	6.5	51 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		230	3.4	419	5.9	56 *of 77*
for delinquency		21	0.3	41	0.6	10 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		112	25.2	77	15.3	20 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		8	32.6	7	25.7	3 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	388	3.9%	477	3.9%	39 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		2,112	69.3%	1,735	53.9%	28 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		2,003	72.5%	2,212	73.4%	16 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	590	34.2%	577	25.3%	6 *of 82*



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Wayne County

2000

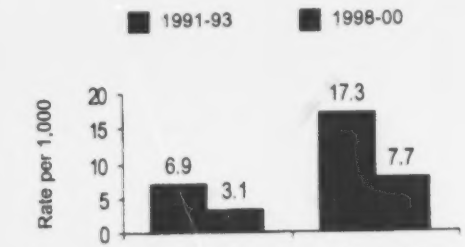
Total population	2,061,162
Total child population (ages 0-19)	629,684
Total births	31,130
% No paternity	28.0%
% Medicaid	32.1%
Avg wage per job	$41,572
Unemployment (2001)	5.8%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

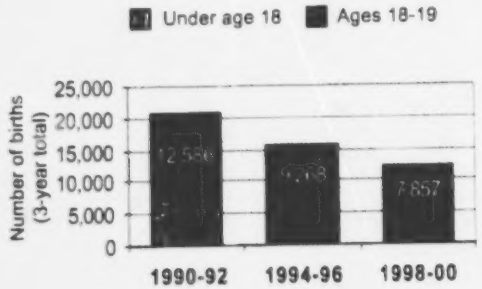
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	162,482
Older teens, ages 15-19	138,992

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number		
1991-93	1,698	4,223
1998-00	760	1,865

Teen births (ages 15-19)



Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	92.8	75.3	60.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	100,101	58.4%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$485 (per month)		
% average wage per job	14.0%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		875	5,115
Group family homes		261	3,096
Centers		918	50,017
% full-day:	64.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		48,457	11.3%
% in regulated slots[1]	17.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		66,116	10.9%
Children receiving food stamps		127,780	21.2%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		5,147	28.4%
Children with a court order for child support		232,551	38.5%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	54.0%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		213,406	35.3%
MIChild		4,866	0.8%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		17,193	28.4%
% lead poisoned[3]	9.5%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		2,175	49.0

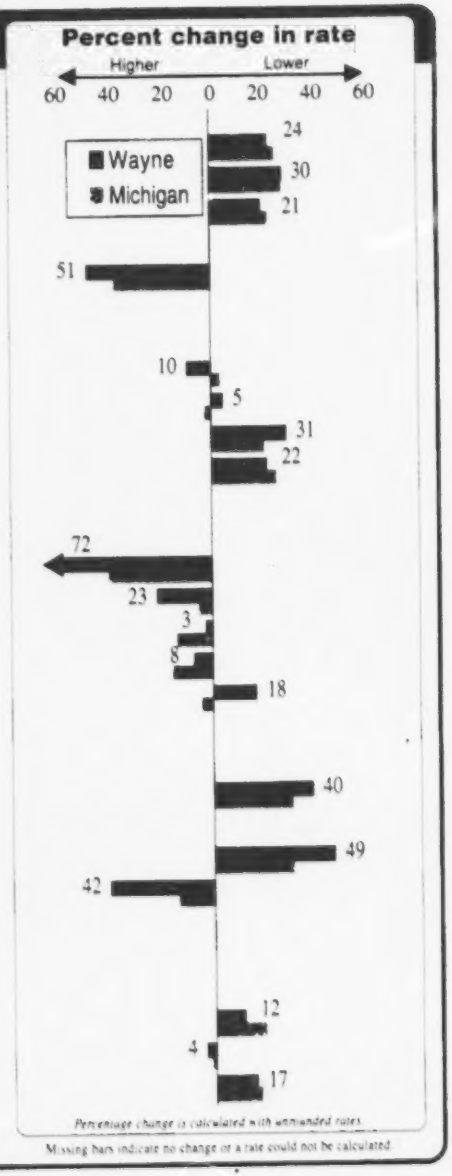
Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	2,198	7.0%
Students receiving special education services	44,883	14.0%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	12,049	20.9

*[1]Unregulated care is provided by relatives in their homes or aides in the child's home. [2]Family Independence Program. [3]Counties that test more high risk children may have higher rates. [4]Rates are reported only for counties where events exceeded 19 in the three-year period. [5]Supplemental Security Income. N/A (not available). *Rate not calculated because of low incidence of events or unavailable data.*

Wayne County

	Trend period years base year vs current year	Base year Number	Rate	Recent year Number	Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		169,215	30.3%	129,555	23.0%	82 *of 83*
ages 0-4		58,742	35.1%	36,713	24.7%	77 *of 83*
ages 5-17		110,473	28.2%	92,842	22.4%	82 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	103,334	31.2%	173,684	47.0%	74 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		12,466	31.7%	10,847	34.8%	78 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		4,376	11.1%	3,294	10.6%	82 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		615	15.7	338	10.9	49 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		166	37.8	136	29.3	27 *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families		28,261	49.5	49,156	85.1	59 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect		6,322	11.1	7,852	13.6	59 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		8,558	15.0	8,951	15.5	77 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		7,048	12.3	7,695	13.3	74 *of 77*
for delinquency		1,510	2.6	1,256	2.2	40 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		2,545	56.3	1,437	33.6	77 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		174	112.7	80	57.2	24 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	11,176	13.4%	15,634	19.1%	79 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		18,556	77.5%	17,679	68.6%	75 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		18,618	85.0%	18,523	87.9%	77 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	7,449	67.5%	8,432	56.3%	82 *of 82*



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Wexford County

2000

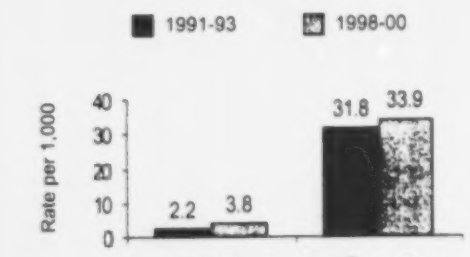
Total population	30,484
Total child population (ages 0-19)	8,990
Total births	382
% No paternity	8.1%
% Medicaid	31.4%
Avg wage per job	$25,691
Unemployment (2001)	10.2%

Adolescence

Population — 2000

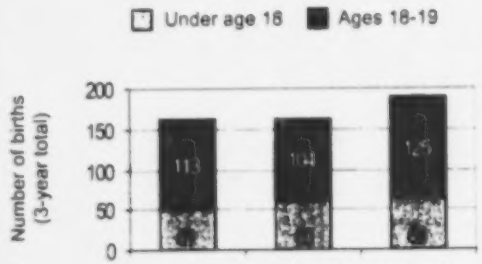
Adolescents	
Younger teens, ages 10-14	2,445
Older teens, ages 15-19	2,377

Juvenile Arrest Rates (ages 10-17)



Average number	Violent	Property
1991-93	7	103
1998-00	14	126

Teen births (ages 15-19)



	1990-92	1994-96	1998-00
Ages 15-19 rate per 1,000	64.0	58.1	64.1

Family Support

Child Care & Early Education

Children under age 6, all parents working	1,520	65.9%	
Child care costs (full-time/one young child)	$418	(per month)	
% average wage per job	19.5%		
Regulated capacity (2002)		Facilities	Capacity
Family homes		98	587
Group family homes		19	228
Centers		14	508
% full-day:	25.0%		

On average family home providers actually make available roughly half (3 slots) their licensed capacity.

Economic — 2001

		Number	Rate
Children in subsidized child care		430	7.6%
% in regulated slots[1]	60.5%		
Children receiving FIP cash assistance[2]		478	3.7%
Children receiving food stamps		1,659	13.0%
Michigan Merit Scholars (% class 2002)		177	43.9%
Children with a court order for child support		4,411	51.2%
% noncustodial parents making no payments in previous six months (July 02)	35.6%		

Health Care — 2001

Children, ages 0-18, insured by...			
Medicaid		3,802	29.8%
MIChild		135	1.6%
Children...			
tested for lead poisoning, ages 1-2		20	2.7%
% lead poisoned[3]	10.0%		
hospitalized for asthma, ages 1-14 avg 1998-00, (per 10,000)[4]		17	26.6

Special Needs — 2001

Babies with birth defects, avg 1997-1999	16	4.1%
Students receiving special education services	731	13.3%
Children receiving SSI (per 1,000)[5]	116	9.6

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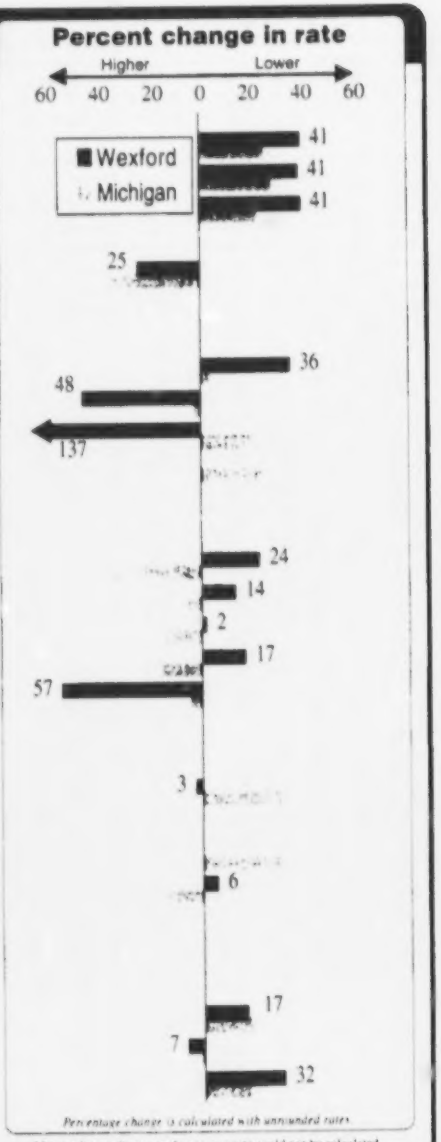
Wexford County

	Trend period years (base year vs current year)	Base year Number	Base year Rate	Recent year Number	Recent year Rate	Rank
Economic Security	1990 vs 2000					
■ Child poverty, ages 0-17		1,453	19.5%	906	11.5%	31 *of 83*
ages 0-4		471	23.1%	261	13.8%	27 *of 83*
ages 5-17		982	18.2%	645	10.7%	31 *of 83*
■ Students receiving free/reduced priced school lunches	1989-90 vs 2001-02	1,525	31.1%	2,147	38.9%	49 *of 82*
Child Health	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Less than adequate prenatal care		107	26.5%	67	16.9%	15 *of 83*
■ Low birth-weight babies		22	5.4%	32	8.0%	74 *of 82*
■ Infant mortality (per 1,000)		2	4.9	5	11.7	51 *of 56*
■ Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000)		2	*	1	*	* *of 42*
Child Safety (per 1,000)	FY 1990 vs 2001					
■ Children in investigated families +		956	86.5	794	65.7	39 *of 82*
■ Confirmed victims of abuse or neglect +		170	15.4	160	13.2	57 *of 80*
■ Children in out-of-home care		66	8.8	71	8.7	68 *of 79*
for abuse or neglect		52	6.9	47	5.8	55 *of 77*
for delinquency		14	1.9	24	2.9	50 *of 58*
Adolescence	Avg 1990-92 vs 1998-00					
■ Births to teens, ages 15-17 (per 1,000)		17	30.3	21	31.2	71 *of 81*
■ Deaths by accident, homicide, suicide for teens ages 15-19 (per 100,000)		2	*	3	143.9	41 *of 43*
■ High school dropouts	1990-91 vs 1999-00	71	5.0%	79	4.7%	56 *of 80*
Education	1995-96 vs 2000-01					
Students not meeting proficiency standards in science						
■ Fifth graders		322	73.9%	228	61.1%	56 *of 82*
■ Eighth graders		373	81.1%	331	86.4%	74 *of 82*
■ Eleventh graders	1997-98 vs 2000-01	136	45.2%	93	30.7%	18 *of 82*

+Missaukee Co. numbers are included



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Data Notes and Sources

All data are reported by county of residence unless otherwise indicated.

Background Indicators

(in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

Population (2000): Total, Child, and Adolescents

Total population represents all residents of that place on April 1st, including the homeless and those in group quarters and institutions such as prisons. The child population includes children, ages 0-19. The adolescent population includes younger teens, ages 10-14 and older teens, ages 15-19. Population figures are drawn from the 100 percent count (complete enumeration) 2000 census tables.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000. (http://www.census.gov/)

Births (2000): Total, No Paternity, Medicaid

The total births represents all births to women ages 15-44 for 2000. The percent of births with no paternity acknowledged are based on the total births, as are the percent of births insured by Medicaid.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section.

Average Wage Per Job

The average wage per job data for the year 2000 is the latest data available. (Median wage per job data were not available for the counties.) Since the Bureau of Economic Analysis bases its estimates on a job (not a person) count, people holding more than one job are counted in the employment estimates for each job they hold. The latest available state median wage ($27,227) in 2000 also suggests that the average ($36,278) is skewed by a relatively few high-wage jobs.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, Table CA34. (http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/).

Unemployment (2001)

The average annual unemployment for 2001 is calculated from the monthly unemployment numbers. This rate has not been seasonally adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. (http://data.bls.gov/labjava/outside.jsp?survey=la)

Juvenile Arrests (1991-93 and 1998-00)

Arrests for violent and property index crimes for juveniles aged 10-17 are reported by the county where they occur, not where the youth resides. The Uniform Crime Report of the Michigan State Police tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes. Four index offenses—murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault—are considered violent. The other four—larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson—are classified as property offenses. These offenses are considered "index" crimes because they are consistently defined across the states, not because they are considered the most serious. For example, larceny arrests include shoplifting. In Michigan's criminal justice system seventeen year-olds are not considered "juveniles," but they are included here to maintain comparability with national data.

These data should be used with caution because of several sources of error. First, the arrest count reflects numbers of arrests not numbers of youth; each arrest of an individual who was arrested multiple times is included in the count, as well as multiple youth involved in a single incident. Second, many county numbers are based on partial reporting by police jurisdictions in those counties. Variations across counties may be more influenced by local law enforcement and community norms than actual incidents.

The numbers are the annual averages of three year periods 1991-93 and 1998-00, as are the rates per 1,000 children ages 10-17 for the beginning and end of the trend period. (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated populations for other years are used to calculate the rate).

Source: Michigan State Police, Criminal Justice Data Center, Uniform Crime Reports. As these data are periodically updated, current electronic information may differ from the data in this report.

Teen Births (1990-92, 1994-96 and 1998-00)

The total number of births to teens under age 18 and between ages 18-19 is compared over three three-year periods of 1990-92, 1994-96 and 1998-00.

The rate of teen births is based on the number of live births per 1,000 females, ages 15-19. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods. (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated populations for other years are used). Birth rates to teens, ages 15-17, computed in a similar manner, are based on females, ages 15-17.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center. Census figures from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Children Under 6, all parents working (2000)

The number of children under 6 years of age with all parents in the labor force in 2000, includes children under 6 who either have single parents who work or have both parents who work. The percent is based on all children under age 6.

Source: U.S. Census 2000, Summary File 3.

Child Care Costs (2002)

The monthly average costs in 2002 of all regulated child care facilities includes family care, group family care, and center care. Infant and toddler care and center-provided care tend to cost more than the average. Monthly child care costs are calculated as a percentage of average wage per job for the year 2000.

Source: Provider data from a March 2002 survey of regional Community Coordinated Child Care agencies by the Michigan Community Coordinated Child Care Association. Wage data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, Table CA34. (http://www.bea.gov/regional/reis/).

Regulated Slots (2002)

Slots available for child care are divided into categories of family home, group family home and centers. The numbers are state-regulated child care slot numbers for 2002. Family home care providers are allowed to care for six or fewer children, family group homes for seven to twelve children; and centers serve over 12 children. The average center in Michigan provides care for 51 children.

Source: Department of Consumer and Industry Services, Division of Child Day Care Licensing, Child Day Care Licensing Reports CT-200, CT-430, CT-070 dated March 2002.

Children in Subsidized Child Care (2001)

This number reflects the number of children in child care whose parents were receiving a subsidy payment from the state in December

Rates are calculated when an average of more than five incidents occur in a county. Rates based on small numbers of events and small populations can often vary dramatically and cannot be considered statistically reliable for projecting trends or considering impact. Rates for non-census years are based on population estimates available from the Office of the State Demographer or the Census Bureau. In most cases, the population year is the same as the indicator year.

Percentage Change is calculated by dividing the difference between the recent and base year rates by the base year rate: (Recent rate-base rate/base rate). Rising rates indicate worsening conditions for children for most indicators. Changes on some indicators such as victims of abuse or neglect may reflect state or local policies or staffing levels.

The calculation is based on unrounded rates so calculations based on published rounded numbers may not reflect the same change. Caution should be used in reviewing trends based on small numbers as they have limited use in comparison or prediction.

2001. Eligibility for child care subsidies is based on family participation in the Family Independence Program or earnings below qualifying income levels (roughly 185% of poverty level). Payments are only extended to regulated child care providers or legally exempt care providers, such as relatives and in-home care aides registered with the state. Subsidies range from 100 to 5 percent of the hourly rate specified by age of child, type of provider and shelter areas as determined by the agency.

The rate is the percent of children ages 0-12 in 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Child Development and Care Program, Monthly Assistance Payments Statistics, December 2001.

Children Receiving FIP Assistance (2001)

In 1997 the Family Independence Program (FIP) replaced Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) as the cash assistance program to needy families. Families qualify for assistance at incomes less than 67 percent of the poverty level and lose eligibility when gross monthly income reaches $775 (for a family of three). The percentage is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (U.S. Census).). Data for Missaukee and Wexford counties are combined and reported under Wexford.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001.

Children Receiving Food Stamps (2001)

The monthly number of children receiving food stamps includes those in families receiving other forms of public assistance, as well as those receiving no income assistance. Families qualify for Food Stamps with incomes below 130 percent of the poverty level. The percent is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (U.S. Census). Data for Missaukee and Wexford counties are combined and reported under Wexford.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001.

Michigan Merit Scholars (2001)

High school graduates who met or exceeded Michigan standards in the high school MEAP tests for math, science, reading and writing can garner a Michigan Merit Scholarship. Students who pass at least two of the MEAP tests may still qualify for the Merit Scholarship by receiving qualifying scores on the SAT, ACT or ACT WorkKey job skills assessment test. The percentage is based on the number of students in the eleventh grade in 2001.

Source: Michigan Department of Treasury, Merit Award Program, 2001 (http://www.meritaward.state.mi.us/mma/2001/2001merit_a-c.htm)

Court Ordered Child Support (2002)

Children under 19 who have a parent mandated to pay court-ordered child support are included. The percent with a court order is based on children 0–18 in 2000 (U.S. Census). Non payment in the last six months by non-custodial parents is based on the period January – June, 2002. The percent is based on the number of unique non-custodial parents with a court order.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Federal Case Registry Tables, State of Michigan Child Support Enforcement System, As of 2002. (Run Date – July 1, 2002)

Children Insured by Medicaid (2001)

All children covered by Medicaid are included in this total; children qualify through several different programs. Most recipients are in Family Independence Program (FIP) families, who automatically receive Medicaid, or in families with incomes below 150 percent of poverty—$21,225 for a family of three in 2000. Pregnant women and infants are income-eligible at incomes below 185 percent of poverty level. These numbers do not include children in the MIChild ("my child") program (see next note).

The count is the sum of children receiving Supplementary Security Income + children receiving FIP assistance + other children receiving medical assistance as reported by the Family Independence Agency. The percentage is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001

Children Insured by MIChild (2001)

MIChild (pronounced "my child") is a federal and state funded program that provides health insurance to children, ages 0-18, whose families earn too much to be eligible for Medicaid or do not receive health insurance for dependents through an employer. Families with income between 150-200 percent of the federal poverty line, roughly $21,000 to $28,000 for a family of three in 2000, would meet income eligibility. The percentage is based on the number of children ages 0-18 in 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: MAXIMUS of East Lansing, MIChild, December 2001 Executive Summary, Table 2.

Tested for Lead Poisoning, ages 1-2 (2001)

The number and percent of Michigan children ages 1-2 represents those tested for lead poisoning, not the prevalence of lead poisoning. The percent is based on the number of children ages 1-2 in 2000 (U.S. Census). The percent of lead-poisoned is based on the number of children ages 1-2 who were tested."Lead poisoned" children have 10 or more micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (mcg/dL), according to the current guidelines from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). That standard represents just 10 millionths of a gram of lead in one-tenth of a liter of fluid. Research has shown that even more:miniscule lead concentrations disrupt the workings of the brain and nervous system in children enough to impair their ability to think, concentrate, and to learn.

The numbers reflect blood test results reported by laboratories to the Michigan Department of Community Health during the calendar year 2001. Additional tests on Michigan children may have been conducted but not reported.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, 2001

210

Hospitalized for Asthma, ages 1-14 (1998-00)

This number represents the discharges of children ages 1-14 from Michigan hospitals with asthma recorded as the primary diagnosis. It under-represents the prevalence of asthma among children and the incidence of asthma attacks because many children who have asthma may never be hospitalized for the disease.

Data are reported by the county of residence of the patient. The number reflects the average annual numbers of hospital discharges of children during the three-year period 1998-00. The rate is incidents per 10,000 children ages 1-14. Rates are reported as calculated by the Bureau of Epidemiology, Michigan Department of Community Health using population estimates for the years 1998-00. Rates are only provided for counties with a three-year total of 20 or more.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division of Epidemiology Services. (Michigan In-Patient Data Base, 1998-2000)

Birth Defects (1997-99)

The number reflects the annual average number of infants reported with a birth defect who were born in Michigan and whose mother was a resident at the time of the birth. Conditions are reportable only if identified within the first year of a child's life. This methodology represents a departure from previous years when children with birth defects identified by their second birthday were included. The Department of Community Health has also initiated some quality assurance strategies to improve data reliability. The latest available numbers, as of summer 2001,were for 1999.

Caution must be taken in interpreting these numbers, because birth defects are likely to be underreported, especially in border counties, where some Michigan mothers give birth in nearby states that do not collect birth defect data. Infants in those counties may also be diagnosed or treated for a birth defect in a facility outside the state. Evidence also suggests many facilities may not be submitting all cases nor correcting reports when the original diagnosis changes.

The percentage is based on live births by county.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Michigan Birth Defects Registry.

Students in Special Education (2001)

This figure represents the percentage of the enrolled public school students in school year 2000-01 who are diagnosed with a mental or physical condition resulting in their eligibility for special education services. Local school districts report this information to the Michigan Department of Education. The county numbers represent the children served by local and intermediate school districts within the county. Children in programs operated by the Michigan Departments of Corrections, Community Health, or the Family Independence Agency are not included.

The special education count includes all individuals receiving special education services, ages 3 through 26. The rate is the percent of school enrollment for K-12 in October 2001.

Source: Department of Education, Office of Special Education & Early Intervention Services, Special Education Count By County and By Type Of Disability For December 1, 2001.

Children Receiving SSI, per 1,000 (2001)

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) is a federal program of the Social Security Administration that provides direct cash payments to low-income aged, blind and disabled persons who have few financial assets. Children under age 18 are eligible if they meet one of the following criteria:

- have special health care needs as determined by assessment under SSI criteria;
- require institutional care but can be cared for at home for less cost;
- are "Department wards," that is, receiving foster care or for whom there is an adoption assistance agreement (Title IV-E).

The criteria for disability include medical proof of a physical or mental condition or conditions that result in marked and severe functional limitations lasting or expected to last at least 12 months or to result in death. As of January 2001, the maximum monthly amount for a child with a disability living at home was $531 plus a $14 state supplement. Persons who are eligible for SSI are automatically eligible for Medicaid, and, if they live in a household with only SSI or Family Independence Program (FIP) recipients, food stamps.

The rate is per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 2000 (U.S. Census). Data for Missaukee and Wexford counties are combined and reported under Wexford.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Policy Analysis Division, Report EY-180 for December 2001.

Fiscal Years begin on the previous October 1st and end on September 30th. For example, Fiscal Year 2001 began on October 1, 2000, and ended on Sept 30, 2001. Data from the Family Independence Agency such as child abuse and neglect and out-of-home care are reported in fiscal years.

Three-year averages are used to calculate trends for most health indicators because they are less likely to be distorted than a single year. Rates are calculated for the average number and average population base. Many Michigan counties have small numbers of events for several indicators and small population bases.

Trend Indicators

(in order of appearance on state/county profiles)

Child Poverty, Ages 0-17 and Ages 0-4, 5-17 (1990 and 2000)

Poverty rates include only "related" children—defined as "related" to the head of the family by birth, marriage or adoption. Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living.

The percentages are based on the number of children, ages 0-17, 0-4 and ages 5-17, in 1990 and 2000. Rates are based on the population of children (U.S. Census) in the respective age groups.

Source: Tabulations from the U.S. Census 1990 and U.S. Census 2000, Summary File 3, provided by Center for Urban Studies, Wayne State University.

Children Receiving Free/ Reduced Priced School Lunches (1989/90 vs. 2001/02)

Students from families with incomes below 185 percent of the poverty level are eligible for free or reduced prices in the federal School Lunch Program. Students from families reporting income between 130 and 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced priced meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or "free" meal. National estimates indicate that about 17 percent of children eligible for free or reduced priced school meals do not apply.

The percentage is based on total enrollment of K-12 public school students for school years 1989-90 and 2001-02.

Source: Michigan Department of Education, Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition (1989-90 and 2001-02).

Less Than Adequate Prenatal Care (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

The Kessner Index is a classification of prenatal care based on the month of pregnancy prenatal care began, the number of prenatal visits, and the length of the pregnancy, that is, for shorter pregnancies, fewer visits are considered adequate. Less than adequate prenatal care occurs when prenatal visits do not start within the first three months of pregnancy or reach a minimal standard number of visits, based on the length of the pregnancy. Less than adequate prenatal care includes two categories: inadequate and intermediate prenatal care.[1]

This indicator does not reveal the quality of care, and less than adequate prenatal care *per se* does not cause poor birth outcomes. The percent is based on total resident live births. To mitigate random year-to-year variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1990-92 and 1998-00. Births by county are based on the mother's county of residence.

Included in the measure are some cases where data are unknown or missing. Data-reporting problems in some hospitals have compromised the accuracy of this indicator, especially for the large southeast counties of Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000).

[1] Intermediate prenatal care is defined as having begun during the second trimester with corresponding fewer visits or during the first trimester but with fewer visits than considered appropriate for the length of the pregnancy. Inadequate prenatal care is none at all or care beginning in third trimester or the number of visits was less than the minimal standard, based on the length of the pregnancy, no matter when the visits began.

Low-Birthweight Babies (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

Babies who weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth are considered low-birthweight. The percentage is based on live births. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1990-92 and 1998-00. Births by county are based on the mother's county of residence.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000).

Infant Mortality, per 1,000 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

Infant mortality numbers include deaths of infants up to one year of age. County totals do not always add up to the Michigan total because the county of residence is missing in some infant death cases.

The rate is the number of infant deaths per 1,000 resident live births. Since an infant death may occur in the calendar year following the birth year, some amount of error is introduced into the rate. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1990-92 and 1998-00.

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000).

Child Deaths, Ages 1 to 14 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

The number of child deaths includes deaths from all causes; disease as well as injury. The rate is the number of child deaths per 100,000 children, ages 1-14. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods, 1990-92 and 1998-00 (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated populations for other years are used).

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Vital Records and Health Data Development Section (Calendar years 1990-2000). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

Children in Investigated Families (1990 vs. 2001)

These children are in families where an investigation of abuse or neglect was conducted, usually initiated by a complaint or report received by the Child Protective Services Division of the Family Independence Agency. Families may be investigated more than once in a given year, so these numbers represent a duplicated count. Rates are calculated per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Health and Welfare Data Center, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect (Fiscal Years 1990 and 2001).

Confirmed Victims of Abuse or Neglect (1990 vs. 2001)

These numbers reflect an unduplicated count of children in a given fiscal year where alleged abuse or neglect is confirmed after an investigation. (These numbers reflect all categories where alleged abuse or neglect has been confirmed.) The operational definitions for child abuse and neglect are found in the Services Manual of the Family Independence Agency.

The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 children ages 0-17 in 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census).

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Health and Welfare Data Center, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect (Fiscal Years 1990 and 2001).

"Child abuse" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare or by a teacher or teacher's aide that occurs through nonaccidental physical or mental injury; sexual abuse; sexual exploitation; or maltreatment.

"Child neglect" means harm or threatened harm to a child's health or welfare by a parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare that occurs through either of the following:

(i) Negligent treatment, including the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical care.

(ii) Placing a child at an unreasonable risk to the child's health or welfare by failure of the parent, legal guardian, or any other person responsible for the child's health or welfare to intervene to eliminate that risk when that person is able to do so and has, or should have, knowledge of the risk.

Children in Out-of-Home Care (1990 vs. 2001)

The total number includes children in facilities or placements (other than their own home) supervised by the Family Independence Agency (FIA) or the courts, including children placed with a relative or guardian. The number of children in out-of-home care for reasons of abuse or neglect and the number for delinquency are both presented. The number of Wayne County children placed out of home for delinquency in 2001 was provided by the county's Department of Community Justice, which has jurisdiction over delinquency services for county youth.

Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health or Department of Corrections are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.

The rate is calculated per 1,000 children, ages 0-17 in 1990 and 2000 (U.S. Census). For 2001, data from a single month, December 2001, are reported because an annual average was not available.

Source: Michigan Family Independence Agency, Children's Services Management Information System, Report CY-091, Part G, Legal Status by Living Arrangement and Sex (Report Period September 1990 and 2001) and Wayne County Department of Community Justice, Juvenile Justice Services Division Information System, JAIS (Juvenile Agency Information System) for September 2001.

Births to Teens, Ages 15-17 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

See page 204.

Deaths by Accident, Homicide, Suicide, for Teens, Ages 15-19 (1990-92 vs. 1998-00)

Only teen deaths caused by accidental injury, homicide, or suicide are included, not those that result from disease.

The rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 youth, ages 15-19. To mitigate year-to-year random variation, average annual rates were calculated using three-year periods at the beginning and end of the trend period (U.S. Census 2000 and estimated populations for other years are used).

Source: Michigan Department of Community Health, Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics (1990-2000). Population estimates from the Michigan Information Center.

High School Dropouts (1990-91 vs. 1999-00)

The count of dropouts in a given year in Michigan is the sum of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 on fall count day of one school year and who are not accounted for on fall count day of the following school year. Students who were enrolled on the beginning count day are considered accounted for on the ending count day if they are enrolled, have transferred to another district, were retained in grade, or graduated. The calculation does not reflect those who return to an adult education program to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. If districts with negative dropout rates represented more than 15 percent of the total county adjusted enrollment, county totals are not presented. For the 1990-91 school year, two counties were so affected.

The percentage, based on the expected enrollment on the ending count day, is reported as calculated by the Department of Education.

Source: Michigan Department of Education, Retention Dropout Information (1990-91 and 1999-00 school year). (Obtained October 2001) As these data are periodically updated, electronic information, particularly for more recent years, may differ from the data presented here. (http://www.state.mi.us/mde/cfdata/k12db/availdata.cfm?psource=MDEWeb)

Students Not Meeting Science Standards (Grades 5 & 8, 1995-96 vs. 2000-01; High School Test, 1997-98 vs. 2000-01)

The Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) is the statewide testing program designed to assess school and student performance and identify educational needs. The MEAP science tests are administered to grades five, eight, and eleven.

At the high school level, the MEAP science test is administered to juniors. Certain students are eligible to take the test in their sophomore year and some students do not take it until the senior year. Students may repeat the test three times to improve scores. Some students opt out of taking the test, but recent policy changes make this less common than in past years. The 1997-98 school year was used for the high school base year because a new version of the high school science test was introduced in that year.

The base year for the fifth and eighth grade science test is 1995-96, the year science testing began in these grades.

Science test scores for fifth and eighth grades are reported in three performance categories: proficient, novice, and not yet novice. Proficient performance is considered "passing." Science scores at the eleventh grade are reported in four categories, and proficiency, or passing level, is defined as scoring at levels 1 or 2. The number of students reported includes only students who did *not* perform at the proficient level.

Only district percentages, not numbers, were available for the 2001 fifth and eighth grade science MEAP tests, so the numbers were calculated; thus, in some cases, the numbers reported here may not equal the original totals because of rounding errors. The percentage is based on the number of students in that grade who took the test.

Source: MEAP Science scores, 1995-96, 1997-98 and 2000-01, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education K-12 data base; MEAP and High School Test Science scores, 2000-01, Merit Award Program, Michigan Department of the Treasury. (http://www.state.mi.us/mde/cfdata/k12db/availdata.cfm?psource=MDEWeb)

Students in charter schools, also known as public school academies, have not been included in the following indicators: participation in free or reduced priced lunch, achievement (as measured by the Michigan Educational Assessment Program) or high school dropout. Many of these schools have not been required to comply with reporting requirements. Although their enrollment has increased, they still encompass a relatively small share (3%) of all K-12 public education students.

kids count in Michigan

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